The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,690—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARRA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th Dec., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 15th Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.
Saloon passage............Rs. 500
Second Class passage...... ,, 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on or about TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on or about the 18th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussio, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 256	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 132 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th Dec.
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
					1880.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s)	CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	31st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	23rd Dec. 1879
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Jan., 1880
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	20th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 9th December 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CONTRACTORS' TOOLS, PLANTS, TIMBER, &c. AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Glover and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their premises in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 1 p.m., the whole of their plants, tools, &c., comprising of crab winches, lorry wheels, rivet forges, smiths' bellows, smiths' fitters' and carpenters' tools, anvils, swage blocks, cramps, stone clips, and clamps, metal, sledge and steel quarry hammers, rootkies, screw augers, cross cut and pit saws, taps and dies, iron rails, chairs, crossing and points, wagon springs, wagon frames, and iron work, railway lamps, signal and other lamps, naptha lamps, iron chains of sizes, 1, 2, and 3 sheeve iron blocks of sizes, screw jacks of sizes, crow and drill bars, temping rods, bench vices, galvanized iron curved cup bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, galvanized iron water buckets, and gummels, fire bars of sizes, leather belting of sizes, spades, shovels, mud scoops, picks, Manilla and coir rope, fuse, India rubber, suction hose, iron oil tank, air pumps, square and round pine and junglewood logs, teak and junglewood planks, boards, and rafters, teakwood travellers, railway keys, mallets, sandscreens, cane and bamboo baskets, sundry iron, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

By order of the Administrator-General

The effects of the late Lulloo Shamji, consisting of gold sackla, googri and hem, and silver anklets.

AUCTION SALE OF CASHMERE GOODS.

To be sold by public auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, at their rooms on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., without reserve,

A consignment of Cashmere goods consisting of tea trays, boats, sets of boxes, cheroot cases, stamp boxes, card stands, and racks, small serais, glove boxes, paper, knives, teapoys, writing sets, tea caddies, candlesticks, work boxes.

These are of superior workmanship, and are suitable for Christmas presents, and are now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class semi-grand pianoforte, choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Leslie Crawford, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Also the property of Col Annesley, Madras Cavalry, proceeded to England—

1 handsome English built mail phaeton waggonett by Silk and Son.

1 set brass mounted English-made double harness, 2 ladies' and 1 gentleman's saddle.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Fofulwady Lane, near Moombadavee Road.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Andhiaroo Nowrojee Muncherjee Moolah, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Motibai, the solo administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Purshotum Damoder, deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of July 1877.

All that piece of land being part of a piece of land or oart called Fofulwady, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Fofulwady lane, near the Moombadevee Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 287 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 124 and now under No. 127, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Collector's No. 61 and Bombay City Survey No. 513, and bounded on the east by a passage for sweepers common to the said premises and the house of Pragjee Vusta, adjoining the same on the west by the house of Charles Philips, on the north by the said Fofulwady lane and a passage between the said premises and a well, and on the south by the house of Thomas de Monte. The said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Motibai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh hams in canvas, just received per steamer Columbia and Britannia. Price 10 annas per lb.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th December 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart row, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort, a quantity of grey and white piece-goods, such as dhoties, T cloth, shirtings, dyed shirtings, etc, etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, etc.

12 bales Turkey Red Twist, Nos. 30, 40, 50, 60.
5 bales Twist, Nos. 18, 19.
1 box Gold Thread.
1 case Raven Stripes.
3 cases Colored Prints.
2 bales Grey Dhoties.
1 double door Iron Safe.
9 coils Europe Rope.
A quantity of household furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bundar on account of the underwriters:—

ex "Westfa"

E M—53 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
H S E P—57 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
R H A—62 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, Dec. 10th, 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the well known Bungalow on Cumbala Hill, known as "ALTA MONT," lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice Pinhey For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

HOTELS.

BARODA CAMP HOTEL.

WITH the view to rendering every comfort to Visitors to Baroda during the great

FESTIVITIES IN DECEMBER,

the above Hotel is temporarily established under skilled European Management.

PLEASE NOTE.

RESERVED accommodation can be secured to meet the requirements of all who may wish to visit the Hotel, for which purpose it is particularly requested that previous notice should be given to, and arrangements made at, the Bombay Agency of the Undersigned, in order to give the Manager due notice to provide the same.

For further particulars and to secure accommodation in time, please apply early to

W. J. ESSAI,
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

TOWN HALL,
TUESDAY, 16th DECEMBER,
AT NINE P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 "Marche aux Flambeaux" .... Scotson Clark.
Mr. Schmuck (Violin); Mr. Mant (Harmonium); Mr. Johnston and Mr. Hooper (Piano).
2 Song .... "The Garb of Old Gaul"
,, ... "The bonnie woods o' Craigielea"
Children of the Scottish Orphanage.
3 Song (Soprano) with Violin Obligato...... "Birdlet sings in the Wood." .... Kreutzer.
Mrs. Watson and Mr. Schmuck.
4 Quartette (Vocal).. "The Chapel" .... Kreutzer.
Mr. F. Chambers, Mr. Huson, Mr. Manson, Mr. Melvin, And Dr. Macdonald.
5 Song (Baritone).. "Maid of Athens" .... Gounod.
Mr. Wyer.
6 Violin Solo...... "Bird Caprice" .... Hauser.
Mr. Schmuck.
7 Yalomelo (Glass Harmonica) .. "Serenade" .... Schubert.
Mr. Janni.

PART II.

1 Organ............ Offertoire .... Hewlett.
Mr. A. Mull.
2 Song (Tenor) with Violin Obligato. "Ye clouds that course" .... Proch.
Mr. Huson and Mr. Schmuck.
3 Harmonium and Piano .... "La Reconnaissance" Nocturne.. Scotson Clark.
Mr. Mant and Mr. Johnston.
4 Song (Baritone)... "I would I were a King" .... Sullivan.
Mr. Wyer.
5 Song (Soprano) ... "O luce di quest'anima" ...... Donizetti.
(Op. Linda di Chamounix.)
Mrs Watson.
6 Violin Solo ...... "Fantasia—Scotch Airs" ....J. Schmuck.
Mr. Schmuck.
7 Duet (Vocal) .... "Un folle s'accese" (Op. Lucia di Lammermoor) .... Donizetti.
Mrs. Watson and Mr. Wyer.
8 Ocarina .... "Variations" [By request]....B. Janni.
Mr. Janni.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, (where a plan of the Hall may be seen), ROSE & Co.'s, & THACKER & Co.'s

Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Second Seats Rs. 2; Third Seats Re. 1

Books of Words of the Songs may be had at the Door, price, 4 annas.

WE have received FOR SALE, a small lot of SUPERIOR VELVET CORKS, No. 1. Price Rupees 2-2 per gross.

WARDEN & Co.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR WANTED.

WANTED, on 1st Division of the Chhattisgurh State Railway, a COMPETENT PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR at a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. None but steady men thoroughly up to the work need apply.

Copies of Testimonials (which will not be returned) must be sent to the Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chhattisgurh State Railway, Nagpur.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chhattisgurh State Railway.

CIRCULAR.

THE MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring the adequate representation of the PRODUCTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY at the MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION are invited to meet at the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

It is desirable that a Secretary should be appointed, and that a Sub-Committee be formed for collecting suitable articles to send to Melbourne.

M. MOWAT,
Bombay, 9th December 1879. President.

JUST ARRIVED.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
BEST PERFUMERY AND SCENTS.
FANCY LEATHER AND POLISHED WOOD TOILET CASES FOR PRESENTATION.
HANDSOME FANCY TOILET SCENT BOTTLES ON STAND.
PERFUME VAPORISER FOR FUMIGATING THE APARTMENTS.
SURPRISE BOQUET FANS.
&c. &c. &c.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DANISH BUTTER,

Choicest Quality.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

or two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness.

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54 56 and 600

DRAM FLASKS; SANDWICH CASES.
CORK-SCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY.
HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, &c.
AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c. &c.
WINES; LIQUORS.
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
AND
Other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

Being true Bermuda Arrow Root equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COUGH REMEDIES.

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.—A soothing expectorant, per phial. Re. 1.

RATTRAY'S COUGH MIXTURE.—A good mixture for chronic Bronchial Irritability, per phial Re. 1-8.

COUGH LOZENGES.—Very superior to the patent remedies in common use, per phial Re. 1.

DELECTABLE LOZENGES.—A soothing non-medicated Jujube. Excellent for children, per phial. Re. 1.

VOICE JUJUBES.—Invaluable in Hoarseness, per phial Re. 1.

TANNIN LOZENGES.—An excellent remedy in Sore Throat, per phial. Re. 1.

Dr. FERRIER'S SNUFF immediately arrests the nasal secretions in Catarrh and Influenza.

CHEST PROTECTORS.—Of lamb's wool, single, for the chest; double for the chest and back. No one susceptible to the influence of cold should be without one, Single Rs. 2; Double Rs. 4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 125.	
	Thick Quality.	*Extra Thick Quality.*	*Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	......	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	......
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	......	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes.............Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes............Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets............Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

	Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100.			
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12	Square	Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Re. 1 2	,,	,, 0 14	,,	,, 1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS, &c

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
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Protractors (all kinds).
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Measuring Tapes.
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Straight Edges.
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Field Books.
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Mapping Pens.
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Mounted Drawing Papers.
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Tracing Paper.
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Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
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Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
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Mahl Sticks.
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Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
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Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

⁂ *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 15th inst., OUR BUSINESS, now carried on in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
4th December, 1879.

CIRCULAR.

COLD SEASON, 1879-80.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING GOODS.

HOAR & CO. having completed their arrangements for the present Season, are now showing a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which have been selected from the First English and French Manufacturers.

Moufussil Residents can rely on all orders being promptly and carefully executed. Patterns, with our New Illustrated Catalogue and Improved Self-measurement Form, forwarded per return Post.

LIBERAL BONUS FOR READY MONEY.

Two Annas in each Rupee is allowed on all Ready Money purchases also on all orders forwarded through Value Payable Post, leaving a large discount and delivering the parcel

CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

3, Rampart Row. HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. The Travellers' Kit House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK THE POPULAR COMEDY,

"CASTE."

Mr. Teesdale, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Tapping, Mr. Carlyon, Miss Agnes Birchenough, Miss Amy Crawford, Miss Madge Antoinette.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stall	,, 4
Stall	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seat	,, 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager............ Mr. H. B. TEESDALE.
Musical Director...... Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 5th instant, and adjourned until this day, has again been ADJOURNED until THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at ¼ past 4 o'clock, when

(1). The discussion on the principle of the New Licence Tax Bill will be resumed; and

(2). The Report of the Special Committee on the proposed Factory Act considered.

The Public generally, European and Native, are invited to attend.

By Order,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th December 1879.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made Under-Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.
Dress-making in all its branches.

Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.

Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

G. I. P. VOLUNTEER QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the Volunteer Hall at Byculla on FRIDAY, the 12th instant; to commence at 9 o'clock. Admission—Re. 1.

B. V. RIFLES.—C COMPANY is entered for the Inter-Company Contests N. I. R. A., to come off at Coorla between THIS and SATURDAY inclusive. Members will please endeavour to compete. D. S. KEMP, Captain.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CARDER and SPINNER, European or Native. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to THAKERSEY MOOLJEE, 7, Hummum Street.

WANTED, for the Cash Bazaar, Cashier offering guarantee. Hours of business from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.; Portuguese preferred. Apply by letter to the Manager.

REQUIRED a PARSEE Corresponding Clerk, who has a correct knowledge of English and is a good and rapid writer. Address B. N., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED FIRST CLASS MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, for a POONAH ESTABLISHMENT. Good references required. Apply stating terms to J. M., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

A EUROPEAN who, for thirteen years, has had the entire management of the Working and Repairing of Carre's Ice Machine is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT, has a thorough practical knowledge of all kinds of Machinery, including the Repairing and Fitting up of Water-Pumps, &c., &c., &c. Apply to N. V. GURRANEE & Co., Agents, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN can have good BOARD and RESIDENCE in the FORT on moderate terms. Address R. B., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

'XMAS FESTIVITES.—See the Monster Cake, 150 lbs., at Temple Bar, made at the Bombay Steam Bakery. See also Exhibition Cake at Essai's, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, FRESH HAMS in Canvas. Price 10 Annas per lb., Cash. CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FRESH ITALIAN CHESNUTS, arrived per s. s. Venetia, at 4 annas per lb. Crawford Market GEEGA NATHOO, Nos. 69 and 70.

CHINA DEPOT.—Just arrived from China and Japan, a large stock of Curiosities and Table Ornaments for Christmas and New Year Presents. 30, Apollo Street.

'XMAS & NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS.—Series 1 doz. post free, inland, on receipt of Rs. 2-8. By Mail via Brindisi Dec. 1 & 8. Address—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

'XMAS!'XMAS!!—Just landed, ex Hungaria, small consignment of the Renowned Smyrna DRY FIGS and RAISINS. Eduljee Wookerjee's Son, Oak Lane, No. 1, Fort.

TO LIBRARIANS and OTHERS.—Send ADDRESS by POST CARD for CATALOGUE of CHOICE BOOKS TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at SOUNDY & Co.'s Saloons, Bombay, on December 11th and 12th.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS, of any patterns made to order, of pure Indian or 18 carat Gold, of English finish. Samples on hand at our factory, 4, Hummum Street, Bombay. C. MARCKS & Co.

OUT OF PRINT, WORKS and RARE BOOKS TO BE SOLD by AUCTION without reserve at SOUNDY & Co.'s Saloons, Bombay, on December 11th and 12th, Send for Catalogue.

THE WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS, having recently been refitted and redecorated, are now the coolest and best appointed rooms in Bombay, and challenge comparison with any other establishment of a similar kind in India.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for getting some VALUABLE BOOKS CHEAP, at the SALE by AUCTION on December 11th and 12th, at SOUNDY & Co.'s Saloons, Bombay. Catalogue by Post.

A SELF-DRIVING VICTORIA PHAETON in excellent order, and a pair of fast Deccan PONIES, with a set of Double Harness. The ponies go in single and double harness, and have been regularly ridden. Price of the turn-out Rs. 900. Address "L." care of the *Bombay Gazette* office.

ON VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 7 P. M. at SOUNDY and Co.'s Saloons, 3,000 Vols. of CHOICE BOOKS, to be SOLD by AUCTION on 11th and 12th instant.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 6; with postage Rs. 6-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES (Trade mark quality) Re. 1, artistically ornamented Re. 1-8 per lb. Medium quality (no mark), As. 12 and Re. 1-4-0.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room Bedroom.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS Barouche with patent folding top, latest improvement for one or a pair of horses from Rs. 1,300 to 1,800.

LANDAULET Brougham, Patent foldings for one or a pair of horses. Rs. 1,400.

BAROUCHE, Clarence, Brougham, miniature Brougham of 4 seats, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200.

WAGONETTES, Victorias, Mail Phaeton, American Carriages, &c.

N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application, by letter.

ON THE SEA SHORE, two and a half miles from Andhere Railway Station, SITES for BUNGALOWS may be OBTAINED and ADVANCES TOWARDS CONSTRUCTION.

Estimated cost of a Cottage Residence Rupees Sixty a month. Apply to F. MATHEW, Lessee of Versova Foreshore.

EXTRA HIGH TEST KEROSINE OIL.

150°
120°

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under Chapter V. of Act XIII. of 1878, the Stores and other Property, as per margin, which have been RECOVERED or SALVED from within the limits of the Port of Bombay, if not CLAIMED and the amounts due thereon duly PAID on or before the 10th December, 1879, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Boat Shed of the Port Department at Colaba at 3 o'clock p.m. on the above date.

6 Logs of Junglewood.
1. of Blackwood.
2 of Moulmein Teak, and several pieces of wood.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 18th November 1879.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to SELL their PURE TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE, commonly known as

FORBES' ICE,

AT AS LOW A PRICE AS ANY NATURAL OR MACHINE MADE ICE IN BOMBAY.

Applications for large quantities should be made to the Manager, Mr. T. KYLE, at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

The blocks of Ice, 9 inches in thickness and weighing 3 cwt each, can be cut on the premises to any size required. Ice in any quantities immediately supplied to up-country stations on receipt of written orders, the actual cost of numdas, cooly hire, &c., alone being charged for.

Vessels in the harbour supplied on the most liberal terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate Rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE INDIAN HERALD.

THE INDIAN HERALD,
the cheapest Daily Newspaper in India,
published at Allahabad.

Special Correspondent at Afghanistan.
Special Correspondent with the Viceroy during his Tour through Rajputana.
Correspondents at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, London, Cairo, Constantinople, Rome and Paris.
Weekly Lady's Letter.

PRICE—ANNUALLY.
Without postage,
Rs. 20.
With postage,
Rs. 30.

THE INDIAN HERALD.

SERVICE TENTS AND WATERPROOF SHEETS.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE, have in Stock ready for instant delivery, on receipt of telegram or letter, a number of Service Tents of regulation sizes and weights.

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in despatch.

Double Fly Tents 7 feet square weighing 80 lbs...... Rs. 75 each
Do. 10 feet by 10 feet do. 150 lbs.... ,, 120 each

Waterproof sheets on Surgeon-Major Hamilton's principle (of which over 13,000 have already been sold) of the following sizes and prices:—

Size.		Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	each	Rs. 3 12 6
7 feet by 7 feet	each	,, 6 2 0
4 feet by 4 feet (for horses)	each	,, 2 0 0
Waterproof Capes for Syces and Jampanies	each	,, 2 0 0

Blue Broad Cloth for Servants' uniforms 56 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

Terms—Cash.

Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Bombay Agents—Wm. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months, commencing first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption averaging about 300 Tons of Cocoanut Oil and 500 Tons of Castor Oil. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Oil," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 11th November 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months, commencing first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered.

The annual consumption averaging 80 Tons of No. 1, 75 Tons of No. 2, and 85 Tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 11th November 1879.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH DEC. 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday receded from 97⅝ to 97⅜; French Rentes were unchanged at 116; and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78¾ for Fours and 85¼ for Fours-and-a-half. Oriental Bank Shares are quoted at £22, a decline of £2 per share.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged; and Seeds and Wheat are also unaltered, Linseed being advised as quiet, and Rapeseed dull. The London Skin sales opened yesterday with 930,000 Skins offered. A good demand was manifested and Goat Skins advanced 1d. to 2d. per lb.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was firm with little doing; but Cotton in Liverpool was again firm with sales of 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices were unaltered throughout, but London quotations show an advance of 1-16d. in Fair Cooconada, and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Westerns and Tinnivelly. In New York, owing probably to the comparatively light receipts at the ports for Sunday and Monday, the upward movement still goes on, ready Mid. Uplands having advanced from 12¼ to 12 5-16, and March shipment from 13·77 to 14 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879	1878	1877
Two days' Receipts	43,000	58,000	48,000
Three ,, ,, ...	79,000	84,000	71,000
Total since 1st Sept.......	2,427,600	2,026,000	1,752,000

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has receded from 52 13-16d. to 52⅝d. per oz., but as private messages have never quoted any advance on the latter figure the market is practically unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—The market this morning opened steady at yesterday's closing rates, and during the day no movement of any kind has taken place; nor is there any symptom of the probability of an early movement, although this will depend as usual on the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-morrow. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 8 5-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,, ...	2·17	,,

On Calcutta there is no change to notice.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained quiet but steady at yesterday's figures, say:—Fours, Rs. 92⅜; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE market has been very quiet, and where any movement is noted it is, as a rule, in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 692½. In Land Companies there is no change; and in Press shares we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 15 in Apollo. For Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the demand has been less active, the continued advance in Cotton, and more especially the absence of supplies of the qualities most in demand for local consumption, being decidedly against the profitable working of the Mills. We quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, Hindustan, Jevraz Balloo, and Oriental, Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 15 in Khutao Mucconjee.

COTTON to-day opened quiet, but very little was done before the receipt of the New York telegram, after which sellers generally held off for an advance in prices which precluded business. On the Green about 100 bales F. G. F. Julgam changed hands, ready, at Rs. 240, a small lot of Hingunghaut at Rs. 257, and 200 bales Broach for March delivery at Rs. 250. We quote:—

Good Hingunghaut,	Dec. delivery......	Rs. 257	per candy.
,, Oomra	Feb. ,,	,, 238	,,
,, Broach	March ,,	,, 250	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed still meets an active demand at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4 according to quality. In Rapeseed there is nothing doing and prices are quite nominal. Gingelly is enquired for and an advance of annas 4 per candy has in some cases been paid.

FREIGHTS are firm but quiet. For Liverpool we quote measurement at 42s. 6d., but January shipment is offering at 35s. to 37s. 6d. For Genoa and Marseilles 42s. 6d. and for Trieste and Venice, January shipment, 50s. per ton, payable here, is asked. These rates all tend to stop business, and the general idea seems to be that they cannot be maintained past the present temporary scarcity of tonnage.

PIECE GOODS continue very active, and from the bazaar the clearances are again put at about 500 packages. Prices still tend in favour of sellers, but not sufficiently so to admit of dealers replacing by purchases in Manchester, and there is consequently little doing to arrive.

COALS are quiet and practically unchanged. There is, however, less pressure to sell to arrive, and so far the market may be called steadier.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	692½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,520	£25	£12-10	6 do	104

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 pa*	825
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s	850
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	180

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	3,000	1,100	125 do	950
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	625
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	600	all	50 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	38
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	50 do	350
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	552	1,000	all	100 do	990
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50 do	435
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	all	30 do	235
Prince of W. Press	120	--	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
[illegible] Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,300	1,000	50 p.s.	502 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	390
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	Nil	55
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	740
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	515
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	215
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	400
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35	795
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	815
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	300	Nil	523
Jewraj Balloo Mills	740	1,000	all	do	655
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	905
K. Muccnjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	485
Madras Spining	800	1,250	all	do	325
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s	1,210
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	1,057½
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p. s.	855
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co of India	950	1,000	all	40 p. s.	660 xd.
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	554
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	635
Sooderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	600
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	740
[illegible] Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	—	£20 218·3·0	5 p. ct	305
Do New £20 Shares	..	—	£20 130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	—	£20 65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	—	£20 21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	—	£100 1,000	do	1,100
Do New Shares.	..	—	£18 196·5·15	do	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,940
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	2,675
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	108
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	..	500
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	310
Malabar Company. Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	300	300	...	312
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	112
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	62½ p.s.	670
Vieges Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	150

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 250 deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD CO.'s s. s. HUNGARIA, 1,411 tons, Captain G. Doncich, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo, Captain Garega, and 10 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ALUMGHEER, 909 tons, Captain W. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Mauritius, with a cargo of 10,636 bags sugar, 100 bales gunny bags and 350 cocoanuts.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s. s. ABYSSINIA, 713 tons, Captain R. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, via the African Coast, with a general cargo and one first class, one second class, and 40 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s. s. CHINSURA, 1,309 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. C. Richardson, Mr. J. Soutar, and 10 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. BOKHARA, 1,309 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for China, with China mail and a cargo of 1,534 chests opium, 3,206 bales twist, and general.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Alumgheer	Williams	Mauritius, Nov 1.
9	Abyssinia (s)	Russell	Delagoa Bay, Oct 29.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Nov 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Colombo	Sharp	Diamond Island.
	Russel	Cubitt	False Point.
	Fathe Sultan	Nacoda	Aleppy.
	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hungaria, Doncich, to Trieste.
Steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chinsura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Puttilia, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—6 cases plate glass, Esmaljee Tyebbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—3 cases soap, Suriffally Hiptoola; 5 cases soap, Essoofally Russoljee; 630 boxes bar silver (Rs. 15,00,000), the C Bank of I A and China; 15 barrels linseed oil, Ebram Abdool Cain; 150 cases candles, Goolabchund Roopchund; 10 cases biscuits, Bolton and Co; 6 cases hams, 5 cases bacon, and 13 cases cheese, Treacher and Co.

Singapore s—5 cases candles, Shuriffally Hiptoola; 14 crates earthenware and 6 packages glassware, Soomar Bhima; 20 cases slate pencils, Tyebally Abdoolally; 18 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 57 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 8 packages glassware and 2 cases lamps, Gangjee Poonja; 30 cases matches, Abdoola Dawood; 31 cases candles, Jewraj Canjee; 8 cases glassware, Moosa Ayeb.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—15 tons bones, Rettie Brothers; 180 cwts wheat and 351 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 90 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 4 bales wool, Allimahamed Hassum; 350 cwts myrobalans, Ruttonjee Manockjee; 50 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 500 cwts myrobalans, Vussonjee Khimjee; 500 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 178 bales wool, Cooper Landing Co; 50 bales wool, P Khanmahomed; 181 bales wool, Abdoola Ahmed; 45 bales wool, Mohunjee Gopaljee; 67½ cwts coir fibre and 148 bales hemp, Tehmurus Dinshajee; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1,366 bags gingelly seed and 683 bags poppy seed, Knoop and Co; 1,315 bags gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,200 cwts teel seed and 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 2,908 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 75 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s—11 chests opium, Curstjee Bomanjee and Co; 12 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Cheittoo; 69 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 10 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 20 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 50½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 100 cases sharkfins and 115 cwts raisins, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s—2 chests opium, Guneshdass Crushnajee; 157 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, Gooljee Jugjonnath; 37 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 28 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 12 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 6½ chests opium, Tarachund Luckmeenaron; 10 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 4½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, Ramsook Motilall; 9 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1738 Rydall Hall (s), Lloyds—Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
1244 John C. Potter, McClive—Farnham & Co.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, &c.
2967 Singapore (s)—Rubattino Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
1413 Hungaria (s), Donvich—Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
240 Suzanne—Visram Ebrahim & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.
1266 Arvonia, Jones—The Captain.
1190 Colombo, Sharp.
1428 Morayshire, Couper—N. Maneckjee.
865 Queen of Cambria, Perry—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
755 Claremont, Hamilton—The Commander.
1288 Goshawk, Leslie—The Captain.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
639 Henry Bolckow (s), Crowder.

FOR FALSE POINT.
375 Russel, Cubit.

FOR CHINA.
1775 Bokhara (s), Anderson—P. & O.

UNFIXED.

IRON.
1068 Cadzow Forest, Marshall—Finlay, Muir & Co.

WOOD.
1003 Equator Roosgreen—Graham & Co.
1159 Richard Parsons—The Captain.

STEAMERS.
1533 Culna (s) Brown—B. I. S. N. Co.
1533 Chindwara (s), Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.
1139 Geelong (s), Stewart—P. & O.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Amberwitch (s), Bishop.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Euryalus (Flagship) King.
417 Manora (s), Cope. (Laid up.)
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
180 May Frere (s), Bean.
531 Quantung (s), Elton.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1793 John Kerr, Scobbie—Middlesbrough, August 2.
996 Lakefield, Jones—Cardiff, August 6.
331 St. Aignan, Beven—Bordeaux, August 7.
1859 Aurora, Merriman—New York, August 8.
815 Ardenconnel, Jane—Greenock, August 14.
1434 Sierra Colonna, Wildridge—Newcastle, August 17.
1572 Wild Rose, Doswell—Newcastle, August 17.
1265 Lady Cairns, Carnell—London, August 21.
1083 Barbara, Roberts—Clyde, August 25.
1168 City of Glasgow, Laing—Tyne, August 25.
882 Overdale, Holdich—London, August 26.
1145 Europa, Thesen—Newcastle, August 29.
1432 Franconia, Otis—Liverpool, September 1.
1640 County of Dumfries, McLean—Liverpool, September 3
1496 Annie Fish, Hoffses—New York, September 6.
1217 Victorine, Chevalier—Dundee, September 10.
738 Countess of Kintore, Edwards—Liverpool, September 1
818 Regent Murray, Brown—London, September 14.
1856 Northern Light, Kenny—Cardiff, September 17.
1150 Glamis, Rollo—Tyne, September 18.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—Liverpool, September 18.
1291 County of Cardigan, Hughes—Liverpool, September 18.
1281 Assaye, M'Ritchie—Greenock, September 18.
1155 Lady Elizabeth, Findley—Newcastle, September 19.
1180 Allegiance, Williams—Liverpool, September 22.
1159 Hoogly, Frost—New York, September 23.
984 City of Calcutta, M'Donald—Tyne, September 24.
1053 Gwynedd, Roberts—Cardiff, September 27
1550 J. B. Brown, Keaser—Cardiff, October 3.
1470 Josephus, Rogers—Liverpool, October 7.
1189 Seaforth, Patrick—Liverpool, October 11.
698 Granville, Williams—London, October 13.
1547 Hindostan, Belyea—Cardiff, October 13.
1824 Bowden, Hagerty—Shields, October 14.
1917 Waterloo, Auld—London, October 17.
774 Woodville, Nelson—Tyne, October 18.
1380 Agnes Oswald, Gibbon—Cardiff, October 25.
760 Banian, Williams—Liverpool, October 28.
1752 Shakespeare, Claproth—Liverpool, October 30.
1296 John W. Marr, Morse—New York, November 1.
1190 Robert Lees, Hean—Liverpool, November 4.
1270 County of Carnarvon, Roberts—Cardiff, November 5.
1270 Narcissus, M'Intosh—Liverpool, November 12.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—London, November 15.
958 James Aitken, Sim—Cardiff, November 15.
810 Charles Deering, Carter—Cardiff, loading.
1711 Kherosonese, Chapman—Cardiff, loading.
1305 Antelope, Chancy—Liverpool, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS

1085 Mid-Lothian, Griffiths—Australia, October 11.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper—Mauritius, October 20.
900 County of Lancaster, Parthouse—Australia, October 27.
909 Allum Ghier, Williams—Mauritius, October 30.
397 Skimmer of the Waves, Gouch—Mauritius, loading.
915 Formosa, Hyland—Mauritius, loading.
498 Valkyrien, Ramsdale—Mauritius, loading.
983 P. J. Carleton, Ainsbury—Australia, loading.
966 Lady Melville, Hanson—Moulmein, loading.
1289 Regent, Treadwell—Singapore, loading.
887 Peerless, Williams—Mauritius, loading.
774 Albuera, Robinson—Mauritius, loading.
398 Deucalion—Mauritius, loading.
555 Chin Yang, Youlden—Mauritius, loading.
343 Randolph, Easson—Mauritius, loading.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

1354 Clan Lamont, Harley—London—Left Suez Canal November 24.
1406 Sumatra, Christian—Southampton—Left Suez Canal November 27—Left Aden December 4—Takes English Mails December 22.
1593 India, Reid—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal November 30.
1246 Ganges, Baker—Tees—Left Suez Canal December 1.
— Tantallon, Hay—Tyne—Left Suez Canal December 4.
1884 Cathay, Harvey—Southampton—Left Suez Canal December 4—Takes English Mails Jan. 10.
1136 Assiria, Rocco—Genoa—Left Suez Canal December 4—Rubattino Jan. 1.
2068 Vorwaerts, Marussig—Trieste—For Trieste January 10.
1515 Kashgar, Baker—China—At Galle 5th December—Takes English Mails Dec. 15.

EXPECTED.

942 Jenny Otto, Purvis—Tees, November 17.
1262 Teviot, Nesbit—London, Nov. 21.
1729 Wistow Hall, Collin—Liverpool, November
1205 Kepler, Graham—Newcastle, November 26.
1025 Minerva—Tyne, November 28.
1727 Nizam, Barlow—London, November 29.
1452 Italia, Knox—Liverpool, December 3.
799 Sidonian, McFee—Glasgow, December 3.
929 Scio, Seaborn—Cardiff, December 4.
887 Tunis, Inch—Tyne, December 5.
1198 Potomac—Liverpool, December 5.
1363 Sumatra, Boselli—Genoa—Rubattino Feb. 1
882 Persia—Genoa—Rubattino March 1.
1042 Agnes, Irvine—Tees.
1130 Calypso—Trieste—For Trieste February 15.
1219 Algitha, Barwise—Tyne.
1241 Edwin, Faulkner—Tyne.
1111 Pallion, Skinner—Tyne.
1671 Teheran, Johnson—China—Takes English Mails Jan. 3.
2103 Peshawur, White—China—Takes English Mails Jan. 24.
1994 Surat, Breeze—Venice—Takes English Mails Jan. 31.
1244 Thessaly, Harbord—Liverpool.
1540 Zambesi, Symons—Southampton—Takes English Mails Jan. 17.
1391 Canute, Ingles—North Shields.
1090 Cicero, Heasley—Tyne.
— Indus, Shallard—Southampton.
1172 Travancore, Andrews—Venice.
818 James Groves, Darby—Tyne.
2457 Manila, Dodero—London.
1278 Salisbury, Woods—Tyne.
847 Annie Ainslie, Dwyer—Tyne.
1514 Hutton, Henderson—North Shields.
1413 Anglia—Liverpool.
1389 Trentham Hall, Shaw—Liverpool.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th December 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·896
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·659
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)........	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) :......	72·0
General Direction of Wind* ...ENE, NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NNW, ENE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	249

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Thatcher, Col, 20th Bombay N I, on leave.

DECEMBER 8.

Campbell, Major, R E, on duty, from Kandahar.

DEPARTURES.—December 9.

Strong Lieut, 90th Regt, to join, to Calcutta.
Crawford, Surg Genl, to join, to Madras.
Ducat, Major, R E, to join, to Poona.
Thatcher, Col, 20th Bombay N I, from leave, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 6.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Tupper has delivered over, and Mr Stack received, charge of the Office of Under Secretary to the Government of India.

The Rev A N W Spens, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, is granted three months' privilege leave. Mr Spens' services, on the expiration of his leave, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The Rev T J Rawson, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr Calthrop, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, and officiating as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in the Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Department.

Dr. Warth, late Collector of Customs in the Inland Customs Department, is appointed to the Forest Department as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, and is posted to the Forest School Circle of the N W Provinces. He is also appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr St Barbe, CS, in charge of the Mandalay Residency, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Captain Dalrymple, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, *sub pro tem*, is posted to Indore as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and for employment on Boundary Settlements. He will also officiate as Political Assistant of the 1st Class from the date on which Captain Ridgeway returned to duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captains Craigie and Hay, General List, Cavalry, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieut Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 28th N I, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

Sub-Lieut Inglis, 73rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 25th Bom N I, to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation, vice Captain Lloyd, on furlough.

The services of 2nd Class Apothecary Holden, Subordinate Medical Department, are dispensed with.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments (Naga Expeditionary Force):—

Brigadier-General Nation, Commanding Eastern Frontier District, to command.

Lieut Macgregor, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 44th (Sylhet) Regt, N I to be Deputy Assist Quartermaster General.

Lieut Boileau, Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regt, N I, to be Provost Marshal.

Lieut Raban, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, P W D, to be Assist Field Engr.

Lieut Wingate, Sub-Assist Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Commissariat Officer.

The under-mentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Captain Churchill, Ben S C, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Goorkha Infantry, for one year 243 days.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Paterson, Bengal S C, is permitted to retire from the service on annuity of £530-12, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major Stewart, Bengal S C, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following reversions from temporary rank will take place in the Engineering Establishment, Railway Branch, owing to return of Officers who previously caused vacancies:—

Mr Tanner, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the 4th Grade, on accountant of the return from leave of Mr Ledger.

Mr Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the 4th Grade, on account of the return from leave of Captain Little.

Mr Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to revert to Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, on account of the return from leave of Mr Gilchrist.

Mr Cloete, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the 3rd Grade; Captain Haynes, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the 4th Grade; Mr Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the 4th Grade; Lieutenant W H Johnstone, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the 4th Grade, on account of the return from leave of Mr Ramsay.

Captain W Sedgwick, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the 3rd Grade; Mr C Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the 3rd Grade; Lieutenant R Gardiner, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade to the 4th Grade, (temporary rank) on account of the return from leave of Mr Johnson.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Quettah-Kandahar Railway:—

Lieut Whiteford, Assist Eng, 1st Grade.
Lieut Fuller, Assist Engr, 1st Grade.
Lieut Robinson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade (temporary rank.)
Lieut Davidson, Assist Engr, 1st Grade (temporary rank.)
Lieut Hickson, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade.

Messrs Span, Executive Engr, 3rd Grade, and Springer, Executive Engr, 4th Grade, are transferred from Rajputana to Assam.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the under-mentioned officers, under the terms of Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce:—

Wodoynarian Singh, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Forrest, Executive Engr, 1st Grade, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Irrigation Branch.

McRae, Executive Engr, 2nd Grade, Central India.

Luff, Executive Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways.

Armstrong, Executive Engr, 4th Grade, State Railways.

Mr Reade, Assist Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted, to resign his appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 435, dated 30th Oct., Mr Barnes has made over, and Captain Trevor has received, charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

Lieut Kunhardt, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, has been relieved of his duties in this Office.

Majors Macartney and Tweolow, Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted to the Sukkur-Quetta State Railway.

Mr Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Sukkur-Quetta State Railway.

Mr Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), has been relieved of his duties on this Survey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 15	..5 30 p.m. ...	...
Kurrachee	,, 11	.. 8-0 a.m. ...	9-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 11	.. 2-30 p.m. ...	3-30 p.m.
China	,, 23	...5-0 p.m. ...	5-30 p.m.
Australia	,, —	...3-45 p.m. ...	4-15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 15	...5-30 p.m. ...	...
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 15	...5-30 p.m. ...	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 5.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey....As. 3

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Tuesday .... Dec. 23

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Friday.......................... —

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, REUNION, ZANZIBAR MOZAMBIQUE, &c.

Monday ....Dec. 15

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, is now every Thursday, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leaving at 7-30 a. m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 2-30 p. m. Mail Train, as formerly.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon........................ 13th, 3h. 55·4m., P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec. Wed. 10	English Mail expected.	6 24	5 21	7 43 m 9 11 a	1 57 m 2 20 a
Th. 11	......	6 25	5 22	8 38 m 10 3 a	3 3 m 3 11 a
Fri. 12	......	6 25	5 22	9 35 m 10 52 a	3 59 m 4 3 a
Sat. 13	......	6 26	5 22	10 27 m 11 39 a	4 50 m 4 53 a
Sun. 14	3rd Sunday in Advent.	6 27	5 23	11 19 m	5 38 m 5 41 a
Mon. 15	St. Lucia.	6 27	5 23	0 22 m 0 13 a	6 27 m 6 31 a
Tues. 16	......	6 28	5 24	1 8 m 1 7 a	7 17 m 7 17 a

MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, now staying at the "Railway Terminus" Hotel, Rampart Row, being convalescent, has OPENED his DRAWING ROOM for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS for a fortnight only, after which he will not receive any one Professionally.
December 9, 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GUBBAY—December 8th, at Somerset House, Breach Candy, the wife of M. S. Gubbay, Esq., of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

MOORHEAD—GRAY—December 8th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., James Moorhead, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to Mary Jane (Minnie), daughter of Joseph Gray, Esq., Rockfield, Co. Monaghan, Ireland.

DEATH.

McMAHON—December 9th, at Meadow Street, Bombay, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Jacob Hunt, Thomas James McMahon, G. I. P. Railway, of brain fever. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this evening.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

THE *Pioneer* seems to have found a mare's nest in the mass of correspondence between Russian officials and the Court of the Amir Shere Ali which General Roberts has unearthed at Kabul. Our contemporary assumes that Russia distinctly bound herself, in the negotiations carried on between Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Granville in 1873, not to hold any kind of communication with Afghanistan; and he consequently accuses Prince Gortschakoff of breach of faith in having constantly intrigued, through Russian agents, with the Amir during the period that elapsed between the campaign against Khiva and the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war. But all that Russia said in 1873 was that she regarded Afghanistan as lying without the sphere of her political influence in Central Asia, and that she would be glad to see the Afghans taken under British protection and restrained from making inroads into territories belonging to the Amir of Bokhara and other princes who acknowledge the supremacy of the Czar of Russia. The English Government, however, while insisting that the northern boundary marked out for Afghanistan should be respected by Russia, refused to take upon itself any responsibility for the maintenance of order within that country or the conduct of its people towards the inhabitants of neighbouring States, Mr. Gladstone, who was then Prime Minister of England, repudiating with some warmth in the House of Commons the suggestion that he would ever abandon the policy of non-interference in Afghan affairs. Russian diplomatists, therefore, naturally contend that the much talked of understanding of 1873 became from the first of no effect, and that, as England was unwilling to take the part assigned her in controlling the Afghans, Russia was bound, in self-defence, to enter into correspondence with the Amir of Kabul and induce him by persuasion or threats to keep his subjects from making inroads into that part of Central Asia which comes legitimately within the sphere of Russian influence. On this view, at all events, of the ineffectual character of the negotiations of 1873 Russian statesmen and administrators have consistently acted, without attempting any concealment of the intercourse kept up between the Governor General of Turkestan and the Amir of Kabul; and there is nothing at all new in the wonderful discovery just made by the *Pioneer*, that General Kaufmann frequently wrote to and received replies from Shere Ali. This correspondence would by no means prove that there was anything "insincere" in the conduct of Russia, who had a perfect right to open negotiations with a State which England ostentatiously declared to be politically independent of the Government of India. If documents had been discovered, showing that Prince Gortschakoff urged the Amir to undertake enterprises hostile to the interests of the English rulers of India, then the charge of bad faith would be clearly made out, and England would in that case be fully warranted in declaring war against Russia. But, whatever may have been the secret wishes and promptings of the Russian agents, we may take it for granted that so wary a diplomatist as Prince Gortschakoff must have been careful to let no record remain of designs to which Shere Ali was privy for the overthrow of British domination in India.

Coming, now, to the second period over which the correspondence extends—namely, that extending from the declaration of war by Russia against Turkey to the signature of the Treaty of Gandamak—a period during which all friendly relations between Russia and England were virtually broken off and the two nations were ever on the brink of war, no reasonable man can blame Russia for having intrigued with Shere Ali in order to win over the Afghans to her side in the life and death struggle with England which she believed to be impending. To say, however, that she "precipitated" the war between India and Afghanistan is nonsense. That war, on the contrary, disconcerted all her calculations. Accustomed for many years to displays of English irresolution, Prince Gortschakoff was, no doubt, taken completely by surprise when the Government of India energetically followed up its remonstrances against the repulse of its Envoy, Sir Neville Chamberlain, by despatching three large armies to effect the immediate conquest of Afghanistan. Depend upon it, Russia would never have sent a Mission to Kabul if she had foreseen this consequence of her intervention. But she underrated not only the vigour of resolution but the military strength of the English in Asia. We can easily credit the statement that the Russian Envoy assured Shere Ali it would take the Anglo-Indian armies two years' time to reach Kabul; but surely, to borrow a term used in the law, such language is not actionable. Its only effect was to mislead the Amir and to make his punishment for offending England more complete and overwhelming. From the silence observed by the *Pioneer* on the subject, we may infer that no documentary evidence has been found at Kabul to give colour to the suspicion that the Russians had any hand in the plots which prepared the way for the attack on the British Residency and the murder of Cavagnari and his brave companions. Any participation in this foul outrage would have been an unpardonable offence; and it is gratifying to find that General Roberts stops short of attributing such a crime even to the perfidious Russians. We do not think that the Government of India will do itself any service by parading such proofs of Russian "insincerity" as have been collected at Kabul, for these seem, to take the *Pioneer's* own statements, to amount merely to evidence that Russia did not neglect her own interests in Central Asia; and, considering how well satisfied Lord Beaconsfield professes himself to be with the successes obtained by British arms and policy at Kabul, we should have supposed that Lord Lytton and Sir F. Roberts could afford to pass by with disdain records of old Russian intrigues in a country in which they have made it impossible that the pretensions of Russia to exercise authority or influence can ever again be successfully asserted.

THE amended Licence Tax memorial of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which we published yesterday morning, is in some respects an improvement on the original; but it is still singularly inexact and incomplete, and we are not surprised that it was not regarded with much favour at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber. Mr. Kittredge criticized it with his usual keenness, and brought forward, as an amendment, a counter-memorial of his own which is in many respects excellent. Nothing, in fact, could be better than his neat exposure of the blunders made by Sir John Strachey in the new Licence Tax Bill—blunders which are mainly due to carelessness or perversity. Perhaps, indeed, the most annoying characteristic of the present Government of India is, that, even when it adopts a policy which commends itself to one's approval, it goes out of its way to introduce modifications which spoil it. Thus, there never was a time when the frank acceptance by the Government of the principle of an Income Tax as one of the chief features of its financial programme was more likely to receive widespread approval among the commercial classes of the great cities of India; but Sir John Strachey has chosen so to announce what might have been a welcome change of policy as to excite the maximum amount of hostility to his new Bill. Mr. Kittredge and other speakers at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Chamber dwelt with well-merited emphasis on the "hurried and hasty legislation" contemplated by the Government of India, which delayed publishing the acknowledgment of its errors with regard to the old Licence Tax Acts till the end of November, and now proposes to pass the new Bill into a law before the termination of the present year. What is still more worthy of condemnation is the supreme contempt for precedent which Sir John Strachey displays in proposing to levy a new and probably very productive tax without laying a provisional Budget before the Legislative Council to justify him in the course he is taking. His conduct in this respect is the more extraordinary, because he professes to be animated by a sincere though new-born respect for public opinion, and to be anxious to defer to the views expressed by the taxpayers themselves as to the unfairness of many of the provisions of existing Licence Tax Acts. His repentance for having despised public opinion up to the end of November cannot be worth much, or he would hardly seek to force another measure of taxation through the Legislative Council without allowing time for the mature consideration of the principles on which it is based. The Bill must, the Finance Minister says, be passed before the Christmas holidays begin, so that in all probability the hastily prepared memorials suggesting alterations in the measure will never be properly discussed, but will repose in the waste-paper basket for a couple of years till Sir John Strachey, or his successor, stimulated by a hint from home, will suddenly awake to the discovery that the public were in the right, and will pass another Act to give effect to their wishes. How can the Government hope that people will respect it, when it does its work in this heedless and arbitrary fashion? But that Englishmen are not easily beaten, the action of the Legislature in its dealings with the tax-payers of this country would long ago have killed even such public spirit as exists in the tolerably independent communities of the Presidency towns. But in Bombay at all events we shall continue to maintain our self-respect by protesting against legislation which we believe to be wrong, no matter what may become of our protests. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has shown itself far from unreasonable or factious in its suggestions for the improvement of the measure now before the Viceroy's Council; but the time allowed for discussion is so short that we despair of seeing Sir John Strachey propose a uniform Income Tax for at least the higher classes of incomes in the place of his present unequal plan of taxation. Such debates, however, as have taken place in the Bombay Chamber are not useless, since, if the Government has no time to attend to them, they serve to educate the public mind and so prepare the way for the future triumph of a rational financial policy.

Is it the effect of the climate, of Anglo-Indian society, of the constant stream of adulation which is poured upon him, or of all these influences combined, that Lord Lytton, once the most amusing of after dinner speakers, has latterly become as prosy, pompous, and dull as if he were the Chairman of a Municipality or a Chamber of Commerce? His speech in proposing the health of the Maharaja of Jeypore the other day is a painful example of his later manner. The sentences, of course, are elegantly turned, but they serve only to set forth a crop of ponderous platitudes, along with a number of not very new or striking variations on that well-worn theme, the might, majesty, and benevolence of the English rulers of India. Lord Lytton and his friends are in the habit of complaining of the bitter and venomous attacks made upon them by hostile critics; but possibly they might get more praise from outsiders if they did not exasperate all disinterested persons by seizing every opportunity to extol their own merits and to dwell with astonishing self-complacency on the claims they have established to high places on the roll of fame. How can a censorious world help laughing when the Viceroy of India cannot open his mouth without proclaiming that Solomon in all his glory was as a farthing candle to a ray of sunlight when compared with Queen Victoria, that next to the Queen-Empress Lord Lytton himself and his colleagues and secretaries are the greatest, wisest, and best of mankind, and that the loyal native princes who obey their commands are only a little lower in station than the official angels themselves, and when the *Pioneer*, C.I.E., of Allahabad, Dr. Hunter, C.I.E., of Edinburgh, Mr. Lethbridge, C.I.E., in London, and all the rest of the band of well trained literary courtiers, chime in with the familiar refrain—"and so "say his sisters, and his cousins, and his "aunts"?

THE *Morning Post's* telegram from Berlin, announcing that the German Government intends to resume immediately its sales of silver, is not likely to be well-founded, though of course it is impossible for anyone to say what such a government as that of Germany will not do. It would be a foolish thing for the Germans to begin selling again just when a steady fall in the price of silver seems to have set in; but possibly Prince Bismarck wants to frighten the great capitalists who have lately speculated for a rise into silver into buying the rest of his stock at a high rate. By all accounts, however, the stock that Germany has left for sale is not very large. In any case, persons interested in exchange will do well to wait for a confirmation of the *Morning Post's* telegram, before accepting it as true.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE CLAN ALPINE.

THERE was a report current in the bazaar more than a week ago of the loss of the barque Clan Alpine on her voyage to Bombay from Port Louis, Mauritius, which latter place she left in September last laden with a cargo of sugar. The rumour was confirmed by the receipt by a Mahomedan merchant, interested in a portion of the cargo, of a telegram from the Master Attendant of Colombo, sent in reply to telegraphic enquiries, and reporting the loss of the vessel. On being put in possession of this information the Secretary of the Bombay Underwriters' Association telegraphed to the agents of the Association at Galle for full particulars of the wreck, and yesterday evening received a reply that the vessel had gone ashore about six weeks ago on a reef among the Maldive Islands, but that all hands had been saved. The master appears to have sold the wreck for Rs. 500, but the purchasers must have repented of their bargain, as shortly after the sale the vessel seems to have slipped off the reef and sunk in deep water. The Clan Alpine was a barque of 363 tons, built at Sunderland in 1862, and last classed in 1873 A 1 or seven years.

BOMBAY.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Quadrille	Chelperic	Hervé.
Polka	Sonne Bouche	Waldteufel.
Selection	Grand Duchess of Gerolstein	Offenbach.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.
Galop (vocal)	Queen Victoria	Hesker.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—At a weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.; Messrs. Douglas, Kirkham, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Raghunath N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, and Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee. Sanction was given to the payment from the Drainage Loan of Rs. 7,796, being the amount of compensation for land required for new Drainage Works at Worli, payable under the Collector of Bombay's award. Sanction was also given to the transfer of Rs. 1,597 from the grant on account of Loan charges to meet the excess of that amount on the grant for law charges. With reference to a former resolution of the Town Council, the Commissioner reported that the cost of replanting trees on the sides of roads already planted is estimated at Rs. 2,260; and that the cost of planting 1,592 trees along ten other roads, not yet planted, is estimated at Rs. 6,368. Mr. MacEwen, Assistant Engineer, in a report on the subject, stated that he had examined all the existing trees on the road sides of the city, remarking that nearly all the trees that adorn the principal thoroughfares are not, and have never been in municipal charge. The trees in municipal charge are those on the following roads:—Queen's Road, Grant Road, Bellasis Road, Clerk Road, New Elphinstone Road, and Government Gate Road, the rest being in charge of the Government of Bombay. On the Queen's Road, the Municipality has 455 trees, Grant Road 126, Bellasis Road 118, New Elphinstone Road 59, Government Gate Road 68, while in Clerk Road a flourishing avenue of trees has been almost destroyed by the filling in of the town sweepings along the sides of the road. On the motion of Mr. Nowrojee, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, it was resolved that sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 2,260 from the grant for road repairs to meet the cost of replanting trees on the sides of those roads which are already planted as recommended by the Assistant Engineer; and that the roads yet unplanted be provided with trees gradually by provision being made in succeeding budgets for the necessary cost. The rest of the business before the Council was unimportant.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJA OF PUNNAH.—A salute of 13 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-day on the occasion of the departure of His Highness the Maharaja Mohunder of Punnah, K.C.S.I.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 7th instant, was 38·82.

SUITS BY THE LONDON BANK.—At the High Court yesterday, the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank sued Naka Chapsey to recover Rs. 3,200, due for calls, together with interest on the amount. The defendant produced his schedule in which the debt was admitted. Mr. Justice Kemball gave a decree for the Bank for the amount claimed, with interest and costs. Execution against the person of the defendant was stayed until the 17th inst. A decree was also given against Bapoojee Baburao for Rs. 1,047, with interest and costs. There was no appearance for the defendant in the latter case. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the Bank in both cases.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.—Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for bail being taken for his client, Annajee Crushnajee, who had been committed to the Sessions along with three others by Mr. Ryan on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Govind Crushnajee, a Bhundari witness in the Mahim murder case and the five perjury cases tried at the Criminal Sessions. Mr. Gill said his client had been arrested by the police without a warrant; that his house was broken into; and that, on first being placed before the magistrate, he was sent to jail without any evidence being heard. An application was thereupon made to Mr. Justice Green, who admitted him to bail in his own recognisances for Rs. 2,000, and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. On the case being committed to the Sessions, Mr. Shamrao, on behalf of Annajee, applied that the bail abovementioned should be renewed, but the magistrate declined to entertain the application. Annajee's personal attendance was necessary in the carrying on of his business as a toddy and toddy-spirit seller. Mr. Hearn, on behalf of the magistrate, urged that the charge was a serious one, and that it was advisable to uphold the magistrate in the exercise of his discretion in the case. Mr. Justice Bayley said the application to Mr. Justice Green was of a different character from the present one, for the circumstances were different. His Lordship had read the evidence and thought there was a strong *prima facie* case; and he was not satisfied that the prisoner would appear to take his trial if admitted to bail. The application was therefore refused.

A WARNING TO HACK BUGGY DRIVERS.—Hajee Ally and Abba Cassum, buggy-drivers, were yesterday fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper for plying their conveyances for hire at a place not set apart for that purpose.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Rewa, woman, *alias* Amba, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 264 belonging to Jettabhoy Nuthoobhoy residing on the Kalbadevi Road. She was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.—A Soortee servant, named Govind Rutton, recently in the employ of Mr. Marie, the French Consul, on Monday afternoon presented a cheque for Rs. 200 for payment to the Manager of the French Bank. Govind Rutton was asked to call back within an hour's time to receive the money, when it was discovered that Mr. Marie had closed his account with the Bank and proceeded to Calcutta on Saturday last, the cheque being a forgery. Govind, it appears, did not return to the bank, consequently information was given to the Police and a search is being instituted for his arrest.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT AND DEFAMATION.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Ahmedally Allibhoy, of the firm of Framjee Cursetjee and Co., traders in European goods, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and filed an information against Hussainally Sullimanjee, also a trader in European goods, charging him with an attempt to cheat by presenting false bills and accounts to complainant, and also with defamation, by using abusive and threatening language towards the complainant and his firm calculated to lower the credit and respectability of the complainant and the said firm in the presence of his fellow traders and others, and prayed that a summons be issued that the accused might be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the summons which was made returnable on the 17th instant.

FORGED NOTES.—We understand that one forged note of one thousand rupees and another of five hundred rupees have been detected by the police, and the forgers have been arrested.—*Poona Observer.*

THE SALE OF THE DEBRIS OF THE BOODWAR PALACE.—The *debris* of the Boodwar Palace, burnt by the incendiaries, is very nearly cleared away; and for the *debris* nearly Rs. 500 have been recovered. But the conduct of the authorities is strange in not sending an advertisement to the local English papers; many did not know that the materials were for sale, and those who purchased them purchased at a low figure. We now ask the question, why was this done? Had people known about the sale, many would have competed for the materials, and they would have fetched a good price; in addition to this all concerned would have been satisfied. The open space has, we are very glad to state, been recommended by H. E. the Governor to be utilized as a public garden, and we have no doubt the Municipal Committee, if wise, will at once come to a unanimous resolution to carry out the advice of our Governor. This will be a great improvement, as the spot is in the heart of the city.—*Deccan Herald.*

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "ISLAM."

AT a monthly meeting, held on Monday evening last, of the members of Lodge "Islam," the only Mahomedan Lodge working in this Presidency, Bro. Mirza Hoosein Khan, a solicitor of the High Court and a member of a highly respectable Mogul family, was installed the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. Although nominally a Mahomedan Lodge, it has amongst its members several Hindoos, Parsees, and Christians. The meeting was largely attended, and a pretty long printed programme indicated the interesting nature of the proceedings which were to be witnessed that evening. In the presence of the Most Worshipful the Past Grand Master (Captain Henry Morland,) the officers of the Grand Lodge, and the Past Masters and brethren of the sister Lodges who were invited as guests, the installation ceremony was performed by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master (the Hon'ble Mackintosh Balfour) with that clear and impressive elocution which renders his Masonic addresses so interesting at all times to listen to. A Past Master's jewel and clothing were presented in the name of the Lodge to Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. Shaik Hyder Cassim, whom the Grand Master aptly designated the "father" of the Lodge, in recognition of the many important services rendered by him. The following members have been selected officers for the ensuing year:—Rt. Wor. Bro. Cumroodin Tyabjee, Immediate Past Master; Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Depute Master; Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Substitute Master; Rahmoobhai Allana, Senior Warden; Nanu Narayen, Junior Warden; Shaik Hyder Cassim, secretary; Dadameea Dost Mahomed, treasurer; Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Senior Deacon; Balkrishna W. Kirtikar, Junior Deacon; J. Gopal, Inner Guard; Mirza Hussan Khan, Tyler; Budroodin Tyabjee, Koran-bearer; Khodabux Sher Mahomed, Director of Ceremonies; Currimbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, architect; Mooljeebhoy Jewraz, jeweller; Hajee Hassum Ludhab, sword-bearer; Shaik Adum Yoosoofbhoy, steward; and Cassumali Raja, director of music.

THE LICENCE TAX BILL.

THE following is the memorial proposed by Mr. Kittredge and seconded by Mr. Bryce as an amendment on the memorial brought forward by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

That a Bill No. XVIII. of 1879, entitled "The Trades and Professions Tax Act, 1880," has been introduced into your Excellency's Council, to consolidate and amend the Acts at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings, and industries, and to extend their operation.

That your petitioners have had but little time to consider the proposed Bill, which, while professedly extending the provisions of the Licence Tax of 1878 to the salaried and professional classes, really introduces new taxation which directly and prejudicially affects the mercantile classes.

That this Bill, which was published in the Presidency only on the 27th ultimo, must, it is stated, become law before the end of the year; while your petitioners fail to perceive any sufficient reason for such hurried legislation on so important a matter.

That your memorialists are glad to observe that it is proposed to raise the limit below which incomes from business shall not be taxed to Rs. 250 per annum, and to remove the invidiousness of the class taxation which characterized the Acts of last year, and to extend the operation of the law to official and professional men.

That your memorialists find, however, that the proposed measure, in its present form, has lost its character as a Licence Tax, and that many of its details are highly objectionable.

1. One very grave objection to the proposed Bill is, in the opinion of your memorialists, the exemption from taxation of incomes from realized property, those which are admittedly most able, and, therefore, should before all others contribute to the necessities of the State. Your memorialists must, with the greatest possible respect, but in the strongest manner, protest against this exemption.

2 The provision that the Collector shall determine the various classes to which every person belongs is, in the opinion of your memorialists, impracticable; they consider that it will be necessary and right that, above a certain defined limit, persons shall themselves be called upon to make returns of their income to enable the Collector to determine the classes to which they belong, such incomes to be calculated on the returns of the preceding year.

3. The provision in the Bill which provides for the public inspection of a list of all persons with the sums attached to their names for which they are made liable to taxation, will, your memorialists are sure, be regarded as highly objectionable by all except the official classes whose incomes are already known. Every one resents naturally as if by a kind of instinct any attempt to make public the result of his labours, whether successful or otherwise, and in case of commercial men such publication might do grievous and undeserved wrong.

4. The provision which makes the income of the trader taxable when it reaches Rs. 250, while the limit in case of salaries is placed as high as 1,200 per annum, is, in the opinion of your memorialists, inequitable; the uncertain and often precarious nature of the former being less able to bear taxation than the assured income of the latter. This inequality seems to your memorialists to arise from a very prevalent, but mistaken, notion that persons in business are better off, as a rule, than those receiving salaries. The falsity of this assumption is clearly shown by experience, and especially by that of the past ten years. Further, the leading authorities on Political Economy have declared that the profits of business have a claims to be more lightly taxed in consideration of their precarious nature. And your memorialists further contend that the reasons given in the discussion of the proposed Bill for the above inequality, namely, that "the commercial and trading classes pay scarcely anything towards the expense of the State," is quite erroneous. Your memorialists contend that the Land Tax being of the nature not of a tax, but of a rent for the use of the land, there is no revenue obtained by Government, of which the commercial classes do not pay their full share; though like all others in an indirect manner.

5. Another inequality to which your memorialists beg to call attention is the rates fixed in schedule, under which persons whose income arises from business pay a rate running from 1½ to 2 per cent., while the salaried classes pay a uniform rate of 1½ per cent. This difference is unnecessary, as the rates in the schedule could either be made an average one of 1½ per cent., or the salaried classes could come also under the schedule as was the case under Licence Act XX. of 1867. Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully beg that this inequality may be removed.

6. Another point in the proposed Bill which seems to your memorialists one of grave injustice is the provision, that employees who have paid the required tax to their employers under the orders of Government shall, in the event of the latter's insolvency, again pay the tax to Government; your memorialists believe that they have only to call attention to this clause to obtain its removal from the Bill.

While thus pointing out the objectionable features of the proposed legislation your memorialists can look upon this Trades and Professions Tax Bill only as an Income Tax in disguise, encumbered, however, with more harassing restrictions, and wanting many of the ameliorative provisions which have been found in the Income Tax Acts. Your memorialists believe that an Income Tax Act with provisions similar to those of the Act of 1860 would enable Government to reduce the rate of taxation below 1½ cent., and to raise the liability to taxation to a higher minimum and still obtain the desired revenue.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully recommend that if Government cannot expect to receive the required revenue from a Licence Tax under which the community, devided into a few classes, pays taxes not burdensome on any, Government may be pleased to withdraw this proposed Trades and Professions Tax Bill and bring in a Bill for the imposition of an Income Tax.

THE FORCE AT KABUL—RECONNAISSANCE ON THE GHAZNI ROAD.

CAMP, MAIDAN, GHAZNI ROAD, 23rd Nov.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding is now out on a visit to the force under Brigadier-General Baker, which is collecting supplies of forage from the villages along the Ghazni Road. Leaving Brigadier-General Macpherson in command at Sherpur, Sir F. Roberts, accompanied by Colonel MacGregor, Chief of the Staff, and a small escort of 10 men of the 14th Bengal Lancers, rode through the Kabul gorge yesterday afternoon, and following the road which traverses the Chardeh Valley, made for the village of Argandeh, about 16 miles away. The roads about Kabul are so safe that no large escort is now required, the proclamation by which arms are forbidden to be carried having operated very effectually to check the pleasing Afghan tendency to rob and murder stray travellers. General Baker had taken with him all the transport animals that could be spared from Sherpur, and having collected about 1,600 maunds of *bhusa*, had started a long string of mules and *yaboos* back to our cantonments. While at Argandeh, too, 100 "cavalry" from Ghazni had come in and put themselves at his orders. They were followers of Rajab Khan, and were armed with the usual Afghan equipment of *tulwar*, pistols, and gun. They were ordered to leave their arms at Argandeh, and then to make the best of their way to Kabul. He met this motley rabble near Kila Kazi (a fortified enclosure lying to the left of the main road), and as cavalry they certainly did not inspire us with much respect. They were mounted on good serviceable *yaboos* which could no doubt cover long distances, but would be quite unequal to charging in the usual acceptance of the term. The men were simply of the order one meets everywhere in Afghanistan: beetle-browed ruffians filthily clad in a non-descript garb of country made cloth and *poshteens*, some with short top-boots, and others with the sandals affected by hillmen. They were beneath contempt as cavalry, and a dozen well-mounted men could have ridden through them with hunting-crops.

The Chardeh Valley which we passed through gave evidence on all sides of that fertility which has earned for it the name of the "Garden of Kabul;" but it is so late in the year that only autumn tints mark the fields on either side. Here and there the young wheat is shooting up, but the small green blades are scarcely strong enough to do more than chequer the general area of brownness. The long lines of willows and poplars which line the hundreds of water-courses threading the valley, are mere skeletons of trees; their leaves rustling down in eddying circles as the cold wind sweeps blustering from the snowy tops of the Puhgman Hills. The valley is shut in on all sides by high mountain ranges, the hills which guard Kabul from approach in the west seeming to rise prependicularly from the plain. The range above Indikee village is overtopped by the sheer cliffs which dominate the plain between Zahidabad and Charasiab, and these are already covered with snow which gleams out in startling whiteness above the barren rocks in the foreground. Far away to the north, the Hindu Kush answers with its long undulating sky-line similarly snow-laden, the lower intermediate hills of Kohistan being still mere brown masses jostling each other in grand confusion. Looking towards Bamian the view is bounded scarcely 10 miles away by the Pugman spur, which boasts of several lofty speaks rising in sullen grandeur from the hills about Argandeh. For fully 12 miles, or about as far as Kila Kazi, the road is an extremely good one; stones, the curse of Afghanistan, being few and far between. After this the dry bed of a snow-fed stream has frequently to be crossed or followed, and boulders are not uncommon. Guns, however, could be got along without much trouble, and if necessary a new track on a higher level across the cultivated land could be laid out. The road ascends gradually the whole way, and when near Argandeh a *kotal* is gained, about a mile and a half across and two or three miles long. It is now a bare plain without tree or shrub, but for the most part is under cultivation, the fields of course lying fallow during the winter. To the right or north the hills are rather precipitous, and in a sheltered curve at their base the village of Argandeh lies. It is fully a mile from the road, and all about it are terraced fields, said to yield magnificent crops of wheat and barley. The high pitch to which irrigation attains in Afghanistan is strikingly exemplified in this district, the water-channels being so arranged that the distribution of the water is admirable.

Sir Frederick Roberts rested for the night at Argandeh, where 400 of the 3rd Sikhs under Colonel Money, and a squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry under Colonel Williams, were awaiting him. This morning the latter started for Kabul, escorting a convoy of baggage animals laden with *bhusa*, and the Sikhs marched for Maidan, where General Baker was encamped with 500 of the 92nd Highlanders, 400 of the 5th Punjab Infantry, one squadron 9th Lancers, two squadrons 14th Bengal Lancers, two guns 9-3 R. A., and four guns of the Kohat Mountain Battery. Striking the Ghazni road a mile from Argandeh, we followed its course over the *kotal* and soon began to descend. The hills on either side were as bare as any in Afghanistan, and the plain between them was only partially cultivated. After about four miles a *chowki* was reached on a little rise, and looking to the south we saw the district of Maidan stretching before us. It is a beautiful valley landlocked on every side, the Kabul river running through it about a mile from the foot of the western beds. The valley must be at least four miles across; and, with the exception of low rolling downs, covered with stones and rocks, for about a mile on its eastern flank is as flat as its name, Maidan, implies. Twenty or thirty walled enclosures and villages on the banks of the Kabul stream stand out from amid poplars, willows, and plane-trees, which fringe the banks of the sparkling little river, and for many square miles nothing is seen but endless corn-fields, each with its little boundary of mud, along which the water slowly wanders as it does its work of irrigation. The road falls rapidly from the *chowki*, and a few hundred yards below bifurcates, the main route to Ghazni going staight to the south over the rolling downs I have mentioned, and a bridle-path leading down to the villages of the plain. General Baker's camp is pitched two miles from the *chowki*, down in the plain near the first of the fortified enclosures, its rear being guarded by a high rocky ridge. From the summit of this a splendid view of Maidan is obtained, and the extraordinary fertility of the valley fully appreciated. To the west the ridge runs sharply down into the plain, and the valley is there narrowed to half a mile, but it opens out again to the north among the hills. The main road to Bamian, which strikes off from the Ghazni road before the *chowki* in the *kotal* is reached, runs across this part of the valley and enters the Ispekhawk Pass, a few miles further on. Looking from the ridge to the southward, the strong position at the Ghazni end of the valley four miles away, where Shamsudin Khan with 12,000 men tried to check General Knot's advance to Kabul in 1842, can be examined.

The hills are so admirably adapted for defence that the Afghan General might reasonably have hoped to drive back the small British force, but it is a matter of history how he was driven back from hill to hill, and finally utterly defeated. The Kabul river bounds away to the south for three miles, and then bends sharply to the east, and passing through a break in the hills turns northward again, and so pursues its course to Kabul.

The villagers of Maidan are a branch of the Ghilzai family, and General Baker found them friendly enough and fairly willing to part with their stores of forage, which he is now collecting. There have been rumours ever since we left Sherpur of hostile bands gathering on the road, but until this evening nothing had been seen of them. General Roberts reached here at noon to-day, and soon after his arrival a villager came in with news that a sepoy, who had been wounded in the attack on the Residency, and two other men of the Ardal regiments (the Afghan guards who were armed with Sniders), were in a village six miles away on the Bamian Road. A squadron of the 9th Lancers and two squadrons of the 14th Bengal Lancers, the whole under Colonel Ross of the latter regiment were sent out to bring in these men, and also to test the truth of the rumour that a party of local hillmen and regulars had assembled on the road. Eight miles away they came upon the enemy, who allowed them to come within 200 yards of a walled enclosure with four towers, and then fired a volley into them. The road was at this point shut in by low hills curving round in the shape of a horse-shoe, and the cavalry were luckily scattered about in skirmishing order, sweeping the ground on either side of a *nullah* which led through the hills. The volley was effective, however, in bringing three horses of the 9th Lancers to the ground; two fell dead, and the third was so crippled that he had to be shot. A sowar of the 14th Bengal Lancers was slightly grazed in the side by a bullet. If the enemy had only waited until the cavalry had entered the *nullah* they might have done very serious mischief. After the first volley the hills about the fort were crowned by men who had been in ambush, and a hot fire was opened upon the Lancers. They at once withdrew, as they could not hope to scale the hills, and the firing was so heavy that the accoutrements of one of the horses had to be abandoned. Colonel Ross withdrew his men to a good position a mile away, and sent back word to camp of the incident. The enemy did not leave the hills, and upon two or three Lancers going out to reconnoitre allowed them to come within range without again opening fire. There were 200 or 300 sepoys of the Ardal regiments, and many hillmen present according to local report. Bullets from Snider rifles fell among the cavalry at 800 and 900 yards' range, showing that trained soldiers were among the enemy. Colonel Ross received orders to return to camp, and he reached here about 3 o'clock. The villagers on the road were all friendly. To-morrow morning we move out to attack the enemy, although it is doubtful if they will be bold enough to wait for us. Rumour states their numbers at 4,000. Our baggage will be left under guard in one of the forts near the camping ground.—*Pioneer.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE VICEROY AT DHOLEPORE.

DHOLEPORE, Dec. 9.

The Viceroy arrived here yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. He lunched with the Rana and proceeded after by carriage drawn by artillery horses to Gwalior. The Viceroy is located at the Scindia's new palace, and is the guest of Scindia. The Viceregal party went by train. A grand dinner party was held on the 8th inst. A durbar and another dinner was held to-night, and a *levée* will be held at the Morar Residency to-morrow morning, the Viceroy returning here by train in the afternoon. He dines with the Rana of Dholepore, sleeps in the carriage, and proceeds early on the morning of the 11th by special train direct to Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Board of Trade returns of exports for the past month amount to £17,062,500, showing an increase of £1,093,750 as compared with the same period last year.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Hawarden after being received everywhere on his tour most enthusiastically.

ACCIDENT TO THE ELDORADO.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The S. S. Eldorado, outward bound to Calcutta, has put back to Plymouth for repairs, after having encountered a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay.

THE LAND AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Thomas Brennan, the land agitator lately arrested in Dublin for seditious language, has been committed for trial. Bail was accepted.

GERMANY AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The *Morning Post* publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that the German Government will immediately resume the sales of silver.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Consols 97⅞.

NEW BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

SOFIA, Dec. 8.

A new Bulgarian Ministry has been formed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Dec. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara left here yesterday.

SUEZ, Dec. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LISBON, Dec. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left the day before yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm, but little doing.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ do. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116
Bar Silver	52¾
Oriental Bank shares	£22

Arrival—Coldstream.

Departure—Minerva and Beaconsfield.

THE Chamber of Commerce did not come to any decision yesterday about a memorial on the Licence Tax Bill, the debate being again adjourned after speeches had been made by Mr. Kittredge, Mr. Bryce, and others. Mr. Bryce enlivened the discussion by making a very slashing attack on Sir Richard Temple. A report of the debate will be published in to-morrow's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*.

YESTERDAY we published the names of the gentlemen who had been appointed to form a committee for the purpose of ensuring the adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held at Melbourne towards the latter end of next year. This morning we publish an advertisement signed by the President of the Bombay Committee, in which he urges the necessity of united action on the part of the gentlemen who have been chosen to represent the Presidency. We lately had occasion to call attention to the fact that at the Sydney Exhibition one of the most backward courts was that of India; but we are glad to learn that at the forthcoming "big show" at Melbourne, such a state of matters is not likely to prevail; for we hear that the Committee have already received such promises of support as to ensure an ample selection of the productions of the Presidency. All that is now wanted is, therefore, united and prompt action on the part of the Committee, as recommended by the president. From these periodical exhibitions in all parts of the world, much good has been derived; and although Prince Albert, in speaking of the Exhibition of 1851, said, "Now is the time to prepare for a great exhibition, an exhibition worthy of the greatness of the country," still our brethren in the Antipodes may be forgiven if they think that such an opportunity did not arise till the years 1879-80. That India ought to be well represented at an exhibition in Australia, no one can, we think, gainsay. The interests of India and of Australia alike demand that she should be.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley were engaged in the Appeal Court on Friday and Monday last in hearing an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Green, who on the 30th August last disallowed a claim for two lakhs of rupees made by the Bank of Bombay upon the official liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. In July last, Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, solicitors to the Bank of Bombay, took out a judge's summons calling upon the official liquidators of the company abovenamed to show cause why they should not admit the claim of the Bank for Rs. 5,50,107, which sum was made up of Rs. 3,50,000, the aggregate of three bills of exchange drawn on the company by Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and Nursey Kessowjee, accepted by and in the name of the company, and indorsed to the Bank; and of Rs. 2,00,000, the amount of a bill of exchange drawn by the same parties upon Shamjee Nursey, of Calcutta, in favour of Dr. Sidney Smith, and indorsed by him to the Bank. The claim for Rs. 3,50,000 on the three bills, which was not seriously contested on behalf of the company, was allowed; but with regard to Dr. Sidney Smith's bill for Rs. 2,00,000, Mr. Justice Green was of opinion that the addition (after the signatures of the three persons above referred to) of their description respectively as directors, and secretary, treasurer, and agent of the company, did not make the bill in question a bill drawn by, or on behalf, or on account of such company; and that the company was not lible on it. The claim of the Bank for the Rs. 2,00,000 was, therefore, disallowed. It was from that decision that the Bank appealed on the grounds, among others, that Mr. Justice Green erred in not inferring from the terms of the bill that it was drawn on behalf of the company by persons duly authorised within the meaning of section 47 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866; and that he erred in holding that he was precluded from considering evidence other than the terms of the bill itself. The Appeal Court have taken time to consider their judgment, which will be a very important one, as it will govern many other claims, similar to that of Dr. Sidney Smith, which the liquidators of the four mill companies lately managed by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. object to as invalid.

IT is officially notified that the rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland money orders has been changed to 1s. 8¾d. per rupee.

IT is officially notified that with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that as many of the retirements under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January, 1879, as remain unallotted on the 31st December, 1879, will be held available for officers of all three presidencies up to the 31st March, 1880. This offer is restricted to officers who are qualified under Clause II. of the G. G. O. of 1st January, 1877, and who may have completed 28 years' service on or before the 31st December, 1879. Applications will be disposed of by the Government of India according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, preference being given, if necessary, to the senior applicant, should there be more than one for retirement on the same day. Officers of the Madras and Bombay armies should submit their applications in the usual manner to their respective Governments for communication to the Government of India.

GLIMPSES are afforded from time to time, which show that the experience of the late campaign has not done much towards improving the perfection of transport arrangements in the Khyber, says the Allahabad paper. Transport animals, we hear, arrive at Jallalabad in hundreds continually, and proceed onwards sometimes with and sometimes without stores. Sir Michael Kennedy's arrangements, local correspondents tell us, have hardly as yet worked successfully, but they may improve in time. The number of officers employed on transport duty is not nearly sufficient, and unless more are appointed, the whole thing will become hopelessly confused, especially as regards payments and awards of compensation for dead animals.

A SPECIAL telegram from Balishkheyl, dated Dec. 4, says:—Under General Tytler's orders a force consisting of 2 guns No 1 mountain battery, detachments of the 13th Bengal Lancers, 29th Native Infantry, 4th Punjab and 85th Regiments under Colonel Rogers, with Majors Plowden and Connolly, Politicals, proceeded to reconnoitre the Abbausikor pass and the Alisherzai village of Tatung at the entrance to the pass; the force reached at 8-30 a.m. The troops proceeded up the pass, and a small party of the 85th with Majors Plowden and Connolly and Mr. Scott reached its head, 7,700 feet, at 12-45. Splendid views were obtained over the Messozai Valley of Landi and the Layaka pass, the principal one to the Afridis of Terah. The party stayed 15 minutes when, the object being attained, they returned. Just then the Massomiars assembled and fired at long ranges; our troops did not reply. All the troops were not in camp until 9 p.m.; the distance marched was over 30 miles, the Alisherzais who are friendly acting as guides. Major Pennington with 80 sowars also reconnoitred the Kafira road towards the Zaimukht villages of Gowakki where *sungas* were found made and men posted.

THE Lahore paper hears from Simla that the postal arrangements there, since the departure of the Viceroy, have changed greatly for the worse. The distribution of letters and newspapers is delayed often till the day following their arrival at the post office. Travellers are put to the greatest inconvenince, now that the Government has acquired the monopoly of the staging establishments. A correspondent writes to the same paper that, having booked himself for a seat in the mail-cart for a certain time on a given day, he was kept waiting at the terminus for an hour, and when a mail-cart was about to start, he was informed that he could not proceed, as the mail bags occupied all the available space in the cart. The intending traveller naturally applied for a refund of his fare, but was then referred to the Post-Master-General! The horses are also said to show signs of neglect and bad condition, and that the evil effects of there being no opposition are made very clear to the public. This information is commended to the notice of the Post-Master-General.

THE *Pioneer* is, we are sorry to see, adopting the "high falutin" of the *Daily Telegraph*, as witness the following on the investiture at Bahawalpur:—The recent investiture at Bahawalpur was an act of imperialism in its best and least questionable shape. And if anything was wanting to enhance and emphasize its importance, the work has been most effectually done by the speech addressed on that occasion to the Nawab and his brother-chiefs by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In words characterised by a judgment that steered clear of commonplace, and a good taste that never deviated into elaboration, Sir R. Egerton briefly summed up the advantages that accrued to a State from being held in trust by the British during the minority of its hereditary ruler, and the duties which awaited that ruler when he took it over on attaining his majority. Thirteen years ago, when the State was first taken into British charge, in compliance with the wishes of its notables, the revenue could not be collected; to-day the State is surrendered with an annual budget of twenty lakhs, susceptible of large and rapid increase. At the beginning it had been necessary to employ foreigners—English and Indian—who had been trained to the practice of civilized administration; the State is now handed back officered by the indigenous public servants, who will henceforth conduct its affairs under the direction of the Nawab. That Nawab has grown from boyhood to manhood under the care of friendly teachers who have spared no pains to make him a gallant gentleman, an enlightened Prince. The words of admiration with which the British Governor launches his pupil are the affectionate warning of a father. Life is not all happiness and sunshine; rulers exist for the good of their people, the people do not exist for them. It is by acknowledging this great truth that the British Government is enabled to reign over 300 millions of souls, of all creeds and of various blood, who are content to remain under its equal rule. Well may the loyal subjects of that empire address her in the noble verse of Virgil:—

> "To rule the world and make mankind obey,
> Dispensing peace in thy majestic way.
> To tame the proud, the helpless slave to free,
> These are imperial arts, and worthy thee."

THE Naga expeditionary force is now on an official footing, the appointments thereto being published in the *Gazette of India*. We are again at war with the Angami Nagas; or, more strictly speaking, with as many sections of the tribe as wish to fight us. Brigadier-General Nation commands the Naga Field Force.

COLONEL PARSONS, Deputy Commissioner, who has returned from furlough, is posted to the Jhelum district. Captain Hutchinson, at present Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, will revert as Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and remain at the station at which he is at present, for duties in connection with the transport arrangements.

IN October, 1877, under the pressure of famine, the Madras Government prohibited the attachment of cattle and ploughs, for arrears of revenue. This prohibition has now been abrogated. The Board of Revenue, however, is to instruct Collectors, when destraining movable property for arrears of revenue, to leave ploughing cattle and implements of husbandry to the last, only seizing and selling them when the sale of other movables would not make up the whole sum in arrears.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending 2nd December state that slight rain fell in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, unusually cold weather has caused some slight damage to crops. The cold is also noticeable in Bengal, Central India, and Rajputana. Rain is wanted in Orissa, and the crops on high unirrigated lands in Cuttack have begun to suffer. On the whole, the prospects of the winter harvest are good, while the spring crops also promise very well. Fever is still prevalent, except in Madras, British Burma, and Assam.

THE Calcutta papers call attention to a contemplated change in the third class fares on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, and express regret at the introduction of such a backward movement. The *Statesman* says:—Hitherto the third class fares on that line have been two pies per mile, but we note that they are to be raised to 2¼ pies per mile from 1st January ensuing. This rate is no doubt lower than that in force on the East Indian line, which is 3 pies per mile; but there is a vast difference between the two lines. The East Indian has more third class traffic than it can overtake comfortably, and can therefore afford to fix a higher charge, but the other has a comparatively limited passenger traffic, and we think it a mistake to raise the rates while there exists so much room for expansion in the number of passengers. We think that the divisions of classes on the Oudh and Rohilkhund line was a mistake. This, however, would appear to be about to be remedied. Lately there were only two classes—upper and lower. This was very unpleasant, we have no doubt, for that large class of natives who could not afford to pay the higher rate, which was 9 pies per mile, the same as the East Indian second class, and who did not care to mix with the common coolies, who patronised the lower class at 2 pies per mile. The increase will, we are afraid, affect the traffic in a way not intended by the Company. Here are the rates shown in a tabulated form:—

Old rates.	New.	
Higher class, 9 pies	1st class.	18 pies.
	2nd ,,	9 ,,
Lower class, 2 ,,	3rd ,,	3 ,,
	4th ,,	2¼ ,,

In these progressive days it is pretty generally found that the lower a public service is charged for, the higher is the gross and net income from it. Of course there must be a point beyond which it would be absurd to go; but cheap as railway travelling in India is, that point has not yet been reached, for it must be remembered, in comparing Indian with English rates, that the former crowd their lower class carriages to an extent that would not be permitted for a moment at home, unless, perhaps, when a special occasion raises an unprecedented demand for accommodation.

THE *Rangoon Daily Review* seems to be in straitened circumstances. A late issue contains the following notice:—"In consequence of the prolonged illness of the editor of the paper and our inability to secure the services of a capable person to supply his place, we have decided to stop issue from 1st proximo pending arrangements in India for securing an able staff."

LAW is law, and justice is justice, but the one is not the universal concomitant of the other, and assuming Mr. D'Eyncourt, of the Westminster Police-court, to have been accurately reported, these two separate qualities were kept wide apart in the sentence lately passed upon a cabman, charged with attempting to cheat Lord Howard de Walden out of the sum of eightpence. The evidence in the case appears from the printed account to have been conflicting, although it seems to have satisfied the mind of the learned magistrate, who fined the cabman 10s. and costs, adding this enormous proposition, that "it was not likely Lord Howard would have taken the trouble to prosecute had he not been in the right." Lord Howard may have been in the right. But we trust Mr. D'Eyncourt's law is sounder than his logic.

"I SPEAK not of men's creeds," says Lord Byron. "They rest between man and his Maker." The poet had pronounced theological views of his own, but he was not one of those who define orthodoxy as their own doxy and heterodoxy as the doxy of every one that does not agree with them. Unlike Thomas Wombwell, of Gainsboro', Lord Byron, you may be sure, would not have appealed to constituted authority to declare whether or not the Sacred Writ is a necessary of life. The said Thomas Wombwell has a wife, who, during his absence as one of the reserve men of her Majesty's land forces, purchased a family Bible for the sum of 1*l*. 18*s*. with the object of obtaining spiritual comfort while he was away from home. Subsequently the trader of whom the Bible was obtained on credit made an assignment of his book debts, a circumstance which occurred during another absence of Wombwell—this time on a harvesting expediton—on his return from which he found that the partner of his bosom had profited so little by the teachings of the book that she had eloped with another man. But Thomas being of a forgiving disposition took his wife back to live with him, and in so doing became responsible for her debts. In due course the assignee sued the husband for the price of the family Bible, and upon the judge of the Gainsboro' County Court ruling that the purchase was proved, John daringly contended that he was not liable for his wife's debt on this occasion, because "a Bible is not a necessary of life." Staggered at the novelty and possibly at the ingenuity of the defence, his honour consented to adjourn the inquiry, probably, to look into the law. The ultimate decision in this case will be watched by others besides booksellers. And if it be contended that the purchase of the family Bible did not act as a restraining influence to keep Mrs. Wombwell faithful to her lord, and therefore that it was not in her case a necessity of life, the contention may be met by hazarding the suggestion that had the lady come into possession of the work at an earlier date she would have had more time to study its precepts, and so possibly have earlier learned the enormity of marital faithlessness.

IN London a few days ago a number of policies of insurance, amounting together to £200,000, understood to be on the lives of John and James Fleming, were offered for sale by auction. The first set of five policies on the life of James Fleming, each for £20,000, of which the surrender value was £690, were disposed of at the following prices:—£755, £750, £750, £760, and £835. The second series of ten policies on the life of John Fleming, each of £10,000, of which the surrender value was £143, went at £170, £230, £225, £205, £220, £230, £225, £215, and £230.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great exposure of emigration schemes from time to time in the columns of the public journals, it would appear that the evil is not yet abated, and that there still exist human sharks who are so lost to feeling as to entice poor people from their native country and leave them penniless on a foreign shore for the sake of the paltry commission that is to be made out of the transaction. Intending emigrants can never be too cautious in selecting the locality to which they intend to transfer themselves, and they would always do well to receive with extreme caution the highly-coloured accounts issued to induce them to select certain localities. An instance of the desirability of taking this precaution is given in a Canadian journal published at Listowel. It appears from this newspaper that a number of intelligent English mechanics were induced to leave their native shores and go to Canada by the announcement that "Canada was in want of mechanics and labourers of all classes, and that abundance of work would be guaranteed to those who would cross the Atlantic." Men who were persuaded by this promise to voyage to the Dominion were sent on to Toronto, where no work whatever could be found for them. The unfortunate emigrants were then advised to go further west, and this they did, eventually arriving at Listowel. Their condition in that place may be best judged from a statement given in the Listowel journal, which reads thus:—"Since their arrival here they have been compelled to tramp the streets from morning till night in hopes of finding something to do; and, so far, the majority have been unsuccessful. At the present time in Listowel, as in most places in Canada, there are more workers than work." This timely warning may have the desired effect of preventing others falling into the same trap. As to the conduct of those who were instrumental in dispatching the luckless mechanics, their work is the refinement of cruelty.

THORNY, rugged, and beset with pitfalls seems to be the path of that energetic but misguided body of individuals who have banded themselves together under the title of the "Salvation Army." In nearly every town they have visited a collision with the police or the public has resulted from their advent. Portsmouth was the scene of their latest exploit, when a numerous detachment of the "army," with a few officers, crowded out the police court in that town to hear a charge of assault against a citizen named Steptoe, preferred by Salvation Private James Vine. The story told by Vine was to the effect that he was endeavouring to "convert three sinners" when a shoal of rotten fish descended upon his head and shoulders, and stopped his eloquence. He was possibly aware of that clause in the doctrine he was preaching which bids a man smitten on the right cheek to turn his left to the smiter, but doubtless he thought this did not apply to the case of an assault with rotten fish, and so gave the assailant into custody. When questioned as to the cause of the attack, by the magistrate, Vine admitted that he believed Steptoe "had been tempted by the devil," but he was apparently unwilling to make that mysterious individual responsible for the insult, and so wicked Mr. Steptoe was mulcted in a fine of five shillings and costs. We do not for a moment commend the enemy who attacked the "army" with antiquated fish; on the other hand we think he did very wrong. At the same time the members of the body who parade the street and bring both themselves and religion into disrepute, are in a great measure responsible for the treatment they receive.

ACTUATED by a desire to refute Cuvier's view that the existence of a fish is a "silent, monotonous, and joyless one," W. H. Crispin, of Kenley, Surrey, contributes a letter to the *Times*, in which he asserts that he has seen a prawn teasing a long-fingered zoophyte for a considerable time. The playfull prawn would slowly approach the zoophyte, touch it, and dart back like lightning, keeping the game alive for ten minutes. From this fact Mr. Crispin argues that the life of the fish cannot be a joyless one. If it was necessary to start a discussion upon the subject during the dull season which at present prevails, the writer of the letter might certainly have gone a little further. A casual observation of the habits of the festive and mischievous prawn at the Brighton Aquarium can give a man but little information as to the life of a fish. To properly study that he must go to nature itself. A man who would write upon the subject of fish must get his information from the fish themselves. If he would convince himself that the life of a fish is not a silent one, let him go to one of the swift-running mountain-fed streams of the north, and where the torrents rushes amongst the boulders or dashes over the waterfall, watch the salmon and trout leap, sport, and play in the roaring, foam bespeckled water. Let him again go as the sun sets, and peer into the depths of some crystal pool in the same river, when he will see the silvery fish darting like lightning in mere sportive wantonness over the gravelly bottom, or later still, as the light of day is changed for that of softer twilight, see the finy tribe leap in rapid succession at the myriads of flies which carry on their evening gambols on the surface of the river. Fish life is by no means silent, monotonous, or joyless, and a thousand instances can be quoted by the experienced angler to prove this truth which will have far greater weight than the eccentric behavior of a teasing prawn towards "a long-fingered zoophyte." Subjects taken up in the dull season should be gone into thoroughly, and in this respect Fleet-street is far in advance of Printing House-square.

TRUTH is stranger than fiction, and the veritable history of a lad named Marchant, about to be told, is more romantic than that of the most enchanting and startling story-book ever written. Nearly twenty months ago the H.M.S. Eurydice foundered in the Channel, and nearly all on board her perished. As she was a training-ship her "hands" consisted chiefly of boys, and many a home had to mourn the loss of a promising son. Amongst others who were plunged in grief was a family named Marchant, living at Brighton. Their son had left home some time before to join the Eurydice, and amongst the list of the drowned was that of poor young Marchant. His friends duly mourned his loss, and never thought to set eyes upon him again. To their intense surprise, however, the young gentleman a few weeks ago walked into the house hale and hearty. The situation was not quite so awkward as that in the unexpected meeting between "Jack Robinson" and his faithless spouse, when the latter pleaded as an excuse for having married another husband:

> Somebody told me that somebody said
> That someone else had somewhere read
> In some newspaper as how you were dead.

"But," replied the astonished tar, "I'm all alive and kicking," and no doubt Marchant returned a somewhat similar answer to his astonished relatives, though he may not have "hitched up his trousers" and indulged in a hornpipe after the manner of the hero of the poem from which we have quoted. Explanations followed, and from these it appeared the young gentleman had not joined the Eurydice, but another ship—the Shah—and that since he left home he had travelled 65,000 miles, and had visited the four continents. The singular feature of the affair is that the ill-fated training-ship actually had on board her a boy named Marchant, whose initials further was the same as those of the Brighton lad. During his long cruise the real Marchant had never once taken the trouble to write home, and in consequence caused his parents a great deal of unnecessary pain. Although he does not deserve it, the youthful traveller will doubtless have a "jolly holiday" while he remains on land, and in future when at sea he will probably send a line now and then to his friends at home.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Hummum Street, Fort; Mr. T. H. Moore presided, when the following resolution, proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Manockjee Goculdas, was carried unanimously:—

"That the articles of association of the company (save and except the articles the alteration and amendment whereof is hereinafter specially provided for) be altered and amended in manner following, that is to say,

"That the words 'secretaries and treasurers' and 'one of the secretaries and treasurers' wherever they occur be deleted, and the words 'chief agent' be inserted in lieu thereof.

"That as to article 116 the words 'other than the secretaries and treasurers' be deleted.

"That as to article 124 the words 'persons to be called the secretaries and treasurers. The persons for the time being forming the firm of Messrs. W Nicol and Co. shall be the secretaries and treasurers' be deleted, and the words a person to be called 'the chief agent' be inserted in lieu thereof.

That the whole of article 125 be deleted.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman which was carried with acclamation, and the meeting terminated.

A DISPUTED CLAIM OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY FOR TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley sat in the Appeal Court on the 5th and 8th inst. to hear an appeal presented by the Bank of Bombay from a decision given by Mr. Justice Green on the 30th August last, disallowing a claim of the Bank for two lakhs of rupees upon the official liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. The Advocate General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the respondents.

The matter for decision before Mr. Justice Green arose on a summons of the 4th August, 1879, issued at the instance of the Bank of Bombay calling on the official liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company to show cause why the claim of the Bank on the company for Rs. 5,50,107 in respect of certain bills or drafts (with interest thereon up to the date of the order for the winding up of the company by the court and further interest according to the rules of the court) should not be allowed; and why the liquidators should not pay the costs of and incidental to the summons out of the assets of the company. The sum of Rs. 5,50,107 was made up of Rs. 3,50,000, the aggregate of three bills of exchange drawn on the company by Kessowjee Naik and others, and accepted by and in the name of the company and indorsed to the Bank, with Rs. 83 for notarial charges; and of Rs. 2,00,000, the amount of a bill of exchange alleged to have been drawn by, or on behalf of the company on and accepted by Shamjee Nursey and Co., of Calcutta, and indorsed to the Bank by the payee with Rs. 24 for notarial charges. With regard to the three bills aggregating Rs. 3,50,000, it had not been contested by the counsel for the official liquidators, that in form they were bills which would bind the company. The questions, however, raised as to these bills, as also in the case of the bill for two lakhs, were whether the directors and secretary, treasurer, and agent of the company had power to bind the company by accepting or drawing bills of exchange at all; and how far, as against the company in liquidation, interest on the amount of such of the bills as were binding on the company was to be allowed? The counsel for the official liquidators treated the question of authority to bind the company as depending on the construction to be put on clause C. of article 102 of the articles of association of the company, which defines the powers and authorities of the board of directors and the secretary, treasurer, and agent. In Mr. Justice Green's opinion, the power to raise money by some negotiable instruments at least being given by the specific mention of promissory notes, the power to raise money by drawing, indorsing, or accepting bills of exchange was to be deemed as included in the general words used. The next question argued was whether the bills of exchange were in such form as to be binding on the company? This depended on section 47 of Act X. of 1866. The claim of the Bank to rank as a creditor of the company in liquidation in respect of the bills for Rs. 3,50,000 must, his Lordship thought, be allowed; in fact, the point as to the form of those three bills was too clear to admit of argument. As to the form of the bill for two lakhs, however, a serious matter for argument arose. The claim of the Bank was in all probability as indorsees of holders of a dishonoured bill of exchange against the drawers; and the question was, who were the drawers—the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company or the three persons whose names were on the bill as drawers? His Lordship observed that so far as regarded third parties, a company could under the Act, be made liable on a bill or note when the bills or notes, on the face of them expressed, that they were made, accepted, or indorsed by, or on behalf, or on account of the company, or where that fact appears by necessary inference from what the face of the instrument itself shows. In the present case, his Lordship was of opinion that the addition (after the signatures Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Kessowjee Naik, and Nursey Kessowjee) of their description respectively as directors and secretary, treasurer, and agent of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company did not make the bill in question a bill drawn by, or on behalf, or on account of such company that the company was not liable on it; and that the claim of the Bank so far as it was founded on the bill must be disallowed. The claim of the Bank upon the company on the three bills for Rs. 3,50,000, with Rs. 83 for notarial charges, was allowed; the right of the Bank to claim interest at 9 per cent. from the due dates respectively of such bills being reserved for future determination. But the claim of the Bank on the bill for two lakhs of rupees, and for Rs. 24 notarial charges in respect of such bill, was disallowed. Each party to bear their own costs.

Against the above decision the Bank appealed on the following grounds:—1. That the learned judge erred in holding that the New Fleming Company was not liable to the Bank upon the bill of exchange for two lakhs of rupees within the meaning of the 47th section of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866. 2. That the judge erred in that he did not infer from the terms of the bill of exchange that it was drawn on behalf of the company by persons duly authorised thereto within the meaning of section 47 of the Act. 3. That the judge erred in holding that he was precluded from considering evidence other than the terms of the bill itself upon the question whether it was or was not drawn on behalf of the company within the meaning of section 47 of the Act. 4. That the judge ought to have considered the evidence which was before him other than the terms of the bill with a view to determining whether or not the bill was drawn on behalf of the company, and to have held that it was so drawn. 5. That the judge ought to have held that the description attached to the names of the darwers of the bill raised an ambiguity on the face of it as to whether the drawers drew the same on their own account or on account of the company, which ambiguity it was proper to explain by evidence other than the terms of the bill itself. 6. That the judge ought to have allowed the claim of the Bank to rank as creditors of the company in respect of the bill. The counsel for the respective parties addressed to the court what were purely technical arguments on the construction of section 47 and other sections of Act 10 of 1866 as well as the articles of association of the company. Their Lordships took time to consider their judgment upon the appeal.

THE RUSSIAN DOCUMENTS IN KABUL.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE referred a week or two ago to certain documents which had been found in the archives of Kabul, and of which the effect was discreditable to the part which the Russian Government has played, recently, in Afghan politics. The fact appears to be that an immense mass of correspondence relating to this matter is now before the Government at home, as the fruit of the researches which General Roberts has made since his occupation of the Afghan capital. The serious aspect, of which we have already spoken, is imparted to this correspondence by the fact that it includes direct instructions from the Russian Government to its agents in Central Asia, marking out the course they were to follow in their relations with Shere Ali. It will be remembered that the excuse made by the Russian Government for its disregard of old standing promises to regard Afghanistan as outside the sphere of Russian operations, had reference to the recent action taken by the Indian Government since it has been administered by Lord Lytton, and since the course of events in Europe threatened an outbreak of direct war between England and Russia, in presence of which the sanctity of old pledges, according to the Russian view at any rate, would have been dissolved. The Russian mission of last year was accounted for entirely on this latter hypothesis. It was a defensive measure that the Russians felt bound to undertake in order to put themselves in a position to make an effective diversion against India, when once the declaration of war might be made. And the English opposition papers grasping readily at any notion which would serve to cast discredit upon British policy as directed by Lord Beaconsfield, have not hesitated to declare that the Russian mission was a legitimate consequence of Lord Lytton's interference and the warlike preparation of the Home Government. Now, it appears, the recently discovered papers show that Russian intrigues against Afghanistan were plotted by the Government at St. Petersburg as far back as 1873. The present papers going back to that year include documents bearing Prince Gortschakoff's signature, and affording conclusive proof that the excesses lately put forward by the Russian Government were absolutely insincere. Light is thrown upon some other phases of the Afghan episode, by other papers of the present series. Thus it appears that so late as 15 months ago, when this Government was threatening Shere Ali after the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Russians assured their deluded victim that no English force could possibly reach Kabul in less than two years. But the essential feature of the present discovery is that which exhibits the utter disregard of truth involved in the language which Russian diplomacy has lately employed in its explanation of the part it played in the precipitation of the late war.

WHY SERMONS ARE BAD.

SERMONS, it has been said by some not very profound wit, are like Scotch bagpipes, and sound best at a distance. At the same time they are among the chief of our most fondly cherished grievances. The average Englishman and Englishwoman complain of them, and rebel against them; but, if they are in the habit of attending any place of worship, will feel wronged by their omission from the programme. They come under nearly the same category as leading articles in newspapers. Nothing can be more unreasonable than the daily dose of comment on current events which the Briton demands in the journal of his choice, which is divided into three paragraphs of a trifle over a third of a column each, and which contains nothing that might not be just as intelligibly compressed into at least half that space. But the English newspaper patron looks for this sort of thing, and he has it. In the same way, the English churchgoer looks for his sermon and has that too. The influence of each form of discourse is infinitesimal; but the discourse itself is a necessity. On the whole, it cannot be said that the address, delivered Sunday after Sunday from the pulpit, is generally comparable, in point of skill, capacity, and knowledge, with the address published every morning in the newspaper; and any person who can help the preacher of sermons to do his work as well as the writer of leading articles will be a public benefactor. It was to this task that Lord Carnarvon addressed himself in a praiseworthy spirit at Winchester last week. The starting point of his interesting and suggestive address was, that the average sermon is not so good as the average churchgoer has a right to expect, and he made several proposals for its improvement—that only clergymen of proved ability should be permitted to preach; that the art of preaching should be more closely studied, and practically illustrated from pulpits by nomadic professors; that fewer sermons should be preached; and that clergymen who were not remarkable for literary power should read the discourses of divines of recognised merit instead of delivering their own.

All this is excellent counsel, and it may be hoped that it will not be barren of results. But Lord Carnarvon did not touch the reasons why English preaching is so poor; and it is the exceptional character of these reasons which forbids us to anticipate any great improvement. In the first place, no sermon can be said to be paractical in the sense that an article in a daily newspaper, or a speech in the House of Commons on some question of the hour is practical. The sanctions of religion have not, for the mass of mankind the same positive force that is possessed by the purely mundane statement. The denunciations of divine wrath may sometimes terrify, but how far do they actually deter? Men do, for the most part, regulate their lives on the assumption that, if they commit murder, they will be hanged. Can it be said that they regulate their lives equally on the assumption that eternal punishment is reserved as the reward of their pleasant vices? But if the preacher is, from the very nature of his subject-matter, at a disadvantage, as compared with the speaker and writer on the topics of sicular importance, he does for the most part, by his own indifference, carelessness, and neglect, aggravate this disadvantage. If a barrister, or a journalist, or a political speaker were studiously to divest his theme of any practical and contemporary interest, he would lose his business or his seat. But too many of the sermons which are now heard in our churches are without any reference whatever to the affairs of daily life; they do not come home to men's bosoms and business. If they proceed from a High-Anglican pulpit, they are whining appeals for money, or dogmatic commets or admonitions on the duty owed by the layman to the priest. They might just as well be random readings from the Athanasian Creed, or sacerdotal 'riders' based upon the Thirty-nine Articles. The unction of Evangelical declamation has gone, and the Broad-Church divine, when his discourse is anything more than a colourless moral essay, aims at effect by a strained originality of view or ingenuity of textual interpretation.

When the preacher is manifestly self-seeking or histrionic, or bases his spiritual exhortations on transparently incomplete views of life, it is idle to expect a really good sermon. The initial difficulty of the preacher—that he deals largely in matters in which no external proof is possible—is increased by the circumstance that he seldom is at any particular pains to turn the opportunity afforded him to the best account. If there was the same spirit of competition, the same standard of merit and zeal, among the ranks of the Church of England clergy as exists outside them, there would be an immense improvement in the quality of the sermons. The Church, in the present day, is most unjustly said to afford no opportunity to the aspirant after fame and position. As a matter of fact, there are few careers which afford more. The dull and incompetent have no right to complain if they do not succeed in the Church, and it is paying religion a poor compliment to suppose that any Oxford or Cambridge pass man is fit to be one of its ministers. As it is, striplings go into the Church because they see nothing else that they can do, and then grumble because they often have only three hundred a year on which to bring up a prolific family. The fault is in the clergy themselves, who do not consider, as the barrister does, whether they are really in possession of the qualities which place success within their reach. The youth who has passed the bishop's examination congratulates himself that he has done for ever with books. He enters into a depressing atmosphere of indolence and ignorance. He performs his parochial rounds in a mechanical and sluggish fashion. He takes no trouble to ascertain the current of modern ideas. He only reads, observes, and thinks, within a closely circumscribed area. He plays lawn-tennis when he should be hard at work in his study. He talks scandal with old maids when he ought to be pondering the practical difficulties and perplexities which beset lives passed in the broad and busy world, and endeavouring to find their solution. In any other profession he would go to the wall immediately, but in the Church he contrives to shuffle shabbily along. Sermons may be made as interesting as any other form of literary composition, but some pains must be taken to make them so; and that, with the sermon of the period, is exactly what is not done.—*The World.*

THE AKHAL TEKKE EXPEDITION.

(*From the "Golos."*)

KHOJA-KALAH, 19TH AUGUST.—From Tersakan to Khoja-Kalah, the first fortress of the Tekkes in the Akhal oasis, as approached from the Caspian, is a march of 46 versts (30 miles), through a waterless, naked, lifeless country, interspersed with small clay hills and boulders of rock. It is no light thing to do this journey with a camel transport train on foot, with nothing to moisten one's throat half the way. Private stores of water, in flasks or bottles, are speedily exhausted by the fierce thirst produced by the heat; but the skins carried by the camels afford some relief. It was one of the most trying marches we have had. The cavalry did it in a single day, but the infantry halted half way and bivouacked for the night. On the camping-ground were assembled the Karakalin Turcomans of the *aoul* of the same name. They were employed to dig wells, which gave water, but of the most inferior quality. None of the troops could attempt to slake their thirst at these wells; but they proved of material assistance to the horses and camels. The Karakalins also brought with them melons, pumpkins, and grapes, the produce of their fields watered by the Chandir, on the banks of which grow wild vine and fig trees.

Next day the sun was still high in heaven, when, as we descended the newly-made road, we saw before us a wide plain, bordered by hills on its farther side, and covered with bushes and bright green reeds, through which sparkled channels of clear, transparent water. Upon the plain is planted a fortress, half in ruins, in shape an irregular quadrangle, with towers at the corners, and embrasures in the walls. The materials are clay and chopped straw, such as are common in houses throughout our southern provinces. The high massive walls are of considerable strength, perfectly capable of resisting an attack by a badly-armed enemy; indeed I doubt if they could easily be breached by the shells of our field artillery.

This is Khoja-Kalah, and it won our affections at once. We all felt invigorated with new life and spirit as we gazed upon the pleasant verdure and the bright water running in rivulets from its sources in the hills. It was so long since we had tasted fresh water, pure from the admixture of foreign substances, that the sight of these streams made us forget our weariness. Glass after glass of the water was emptied without fear of evil consequences. I believe at the moment of our arrival, not the best wine in the world could have held its own in competition with the water of Khoja-Kalah. The juicy reeds which thickly lined the borders of the water-courses gave food to our horses and materials to us for the construction of huts and bowers in various styles of architecture. The height of Khoja-Kalah, 2,100 feet above the sea-level, contributes to render it an agreeable halting place. There are no great heats in the day time, and the nights during our stay were chilly enough, while the evenings were delicious. Moreover, the monotony of our dinners was varied by fowls and quantities of wild pigs, which were to be met with almost in the camping-ground itself. The pigs, of course, were never disturbed by the Tekkes, to whom, as Mahomedans, swine's flesh is forbidden, so they swarmed fearlessly in the reedy cover, and paid the penalty of their confidence with their lives. I saw numbers of them killed by our men with their lances, swords, and bayonets. They grow to a great size, but are distinguished from the wild pig of the Caucasus by their comparatively small tusks. Pigs' cheek, pork chops, and pigs' feet appeared on our tables in abundance enough to turn us against pork for the rest of our lives, had our stay in Khoja-Kalah only lasted a little longer. Our Mahomedan camp followers had no scruples about sharing our new fare, justifying themselves by the explanation that the Koranic prohibition related only to the domestic animal, leaving the wild pig unprejudiced.

The deficiency of transport has deprived the camp of most of its settlers, and the consequence is that wine and spirits have by this time become the exclusive possession of a fortunate few. Still more serious inconvenience from the same cause may be apprehended hereafter when it becomes impossible to procure the simplest necessities, such as tea, sugar, candles, tobacco, of which nobody can carry a private store. General Lazareff saw this difficulty, though much too late, and gave 1,500 roubles to a merchant of Baku—an Italian named Vignani—to buy all that was needful. Vignani went back to make his purchases in Baku before the army moved from Chikishliar; and when he will overtake us God only knows. Meanwhile, only the settlers (and of these only such as have a number of camels) possess any stock of these articles; and of course their stocks will come to an end, so that the time may not be far distant when rum and spirits will be sold by the drop. The sanitary condition of the field force is good. We may hope that the good spring water will strengthen our sorely-tried stomachs.

Our camp is adorned by the presence of Tekmes Sirdar and his suite. He is one of the Tekke Sirdars or military chieftains. A strongly built handsome old man, with a silver beard, and with a countenance whose every lineament reveals that energy and manliness for which his race is famed; he looks almost with sternness upon the foreign adventurers who have come to deprive his people of their independence and impose heavy chains on that freedom which they value above all else in the world. In his visit to General Lazareff at Chikishliar, the old Sirdar beheld the masses of troops congregated there, confessed the hopelessness of contending with Russia, and promised to do his best to persuade his countrymen to receive us, not as enemies, but as friends. He has now rejoined us, accompanied by a few followers, to tell us that all his efforts have proved fruitless. "The people," says he, "have deserted their homes in a body, and are seeking a position in which to fortify themselves, and give you a rude repulse." Tekmes Sirdar himself has stood faithfully by his plighted word, and will accompany our force in all its wanderings.

It is remarkably difficult to collect any information regarding the country now at a distance of only some forty versts from our encampment. The Turkomans, as is well known, are divided into three principal tribes,—the Yomuts, the Goklans, and the Tekkes. There is no distinction between the three tribes in external appearance or in dress. They all wear the same high conical sheepskin hat, the same thick wadded coats, ample waist bands of coarse linen, and leather shoes. By their sides, in a leather sling, hangs a curved sword, one-edged, heavy and sharp as a razor; the hilt is of horn, and the scabbard of wood covered with leather. At his back, the Turkoman carries an antiquated clumsy matchlock, with a horn stock—attached to the long barrel—a weapon with which he can make very accurate shooting at a short range. In his waistband he carries a narrow-bladed dagger, an indispensable article of Turkoman equipment, whether for self-defence or for the peaceful uses of hospitality. Besides this, you often see a lance-pocket attached to the saddle, in which rests a long bamboo lance with an iron head. These lances some times run to extravagant dimensions.

The main point of distinction between the tribes is their relative degree of bravery. The Yomuts are the most peaceful, while the Goklans, though unequal to distant raids in large parties, never let slip a chance of exchanging shots where they see the prospect of easy booty. But the Tekkes have earned throughout Central Asia a reputation as brigands of the most desperately valorous description. On the word from one of their Sirdars, they assemble in large bodies, and cross the frontier to pillage property, drive cattle, plunder caravans, and carry off prisoners, male and female, as slaves. The principal sufferers are the inhabitants of the frontier provinces of Persia, whom the Persian Government ineffectually endeavour to protect. When one remembers the horrors endured by these captives, it becomes easy to understand the terror inspired everywhere by the very name of the Tekkes, and the reluctance of even their nearest neighbours to venture into the territory of a people who possess such a reputation. The exaggerated notions prevailing in regard to the Tekkes may be estimated from the answer given to a question of mine by a Yomut:—"You don't know," he said, "the kind of men you are dealing with. The Tekkes are like the sands of the sea; they will overwhelm you, and you will perish to a man."

As we have no guides, the presence of Tekmes Sirdar in our camp should be of great benefit to us, if his allegiance is sincere. His horses and those of his suite are by no means brilliant specimens of the Tekke horses about which we have heard so much. Possibly the Sirdar had little faith in our honesty, and chose inferior animals accordingly. We shall see as we go farther on.

BENDESEN, 21ST AUGUST.—Bendesen lies at the foot of a mountain ridge, on the farther side of which we enter upon the Tekke country. This past is the extreme point reached by our forces in previous reconnaissances under General Lomakin. The road from Khoja-Kalah to Bendesen is very much like that already traversed—the same clay soil, the same clumps of camel grass, and the same sprinkling of southern wood bush which has marked the country all the way from Tersatran; only here the back ground is a gloomy range of hills of considerable elevation. On the march we passed the ruins of some fortresses, and several towers, also in ruins, evidently watch-towers guarding the entrance to the unknown land. Half-way is a spring of excellent water, and there is no lack of springs at Bendesen itself.

The pass over the mountain ridge behind Bendesen runs through a ravine. At the mouth of the ravine, in the scarped face of the rock, some six or eight feet from the ground, there is a door leading to corridors cut out in the rock to the right, loopholed, and quite unnoticeable from outside. Doubtless this served as a place of ambush, and many a passing caravan or unwary traveller has been suddenly struck down here by shots from the expectant bandits. At present the gallery affords a resting place, where we sit at our ease and peacefully contemplate the stream rippling below us. The spot has accordingly been decorated with the name Sans Sauci, and a similar but smaller gallery farther on has received the title of Mon Plaisir.

In Bendesen we met with our first specimens of the Tekke carpets, so celebrated all over Central Asia. They are indeed worthy of admiration, with their soft velvety texture and their colours so cunningly blended by the Tekke maiden's hand. They say the women of the tribe pride themselves upon their carpets, each striving to out-do the others in her display of carpets, curtains, and rugs to adorn the interior of the kibitka. These carpets are distinguished from those of Persian workmanship by the greater number of white spaces, the brightness of the colours, and the far greater truthfulness of the design. Here are no monstrous lions, or other fantastic beasts, such as so often form the ground work of the best Persian carpets. The Tekke carpets are made very large, and evidently are not intended for every day use, but are cherished as heirlooms.

Now we shall soon be entering on a country as yet unvisited by any Eropean, a country hidden from us by a veil which can be raised only with difficulty and with due precaution. The two first *aouls* of the Akhal Tekkes, however, have seen a Russian army within their confines to wit, the army of Colonel Markosoff, who, marching in 1872 by a different route through Kizilarvat, reached Beurma, eleven versts in advance of Bami, which lies at the debouchure of the Bendesen Pass. Beurma was then found abandoned by all its inhabitants. One day's more halt, to enable the difficult road over the pass to be put in order, and then we advance into the redoubtable Akhal Tekke oasis. The army has been obliged to leave a considerable portion of its forces on the road, as necessary covering for transport, and has also suffered not a little from the ravages of sickness, so that it enters the enemy's country with a very small numerical force of battalions, which, again, are much reduced in strength from their peace-footing. Our easy Turkestan conquests afford ground for hoping that with this small force we shall be able to march through and across the unknown region. God grant our reckoning may not prove mistaken. The army is in good spirits, and will surely achieve anything which does not surpass human powers.

BAMI, 3RD SEPTEMBER.—To-day we entered the Akhal Tekke oasis. It is a bread level strip at the foot of the mountains called Kopet Dagh, which border it on the south.

The pass of Bendesen offers great obstacles to the movement of troops, and in spite of all the labour and ingenuity bestowed by our Sappers on the road, it is extremely difficult to get any wheeled vehicle across. Accordingly, all the baggage, except such as could be carried on pack animals, was left at Bendesen; and the only wheeled vehicles that came over were our guns, the ammunition wagons, and the Red Cross ambulance. One could only help admiring the pluck of our artillery men, who were never daunted a moment by the obstacles presented at every turn. It was only by ceaseless exertions that the artillerymen, Cossacks, and their commanders saved the guns from going down the hill side as it was, not one was lost. Great boulders and strangely-shaped splinters of rock give a peculiarly wild aspect to the place. The pass could only be called pretty by one who has little sympathy with the beauties of Nature. The absence of verdure, the poorness of the vegetation (presented only by a few isolated and stunted trees), make the pass of Bendesen one of the most picturesque places I have ever seen. The first two or three versts from Bendesen lie in a clay ravine, with smaller ravines branching off, and a moderate ascent; then the soil changes to rock, and the ascent grows steeper and steeper. At the seventh verst the ascent ceases, and from this highest point the first glimpse is obtained of the valley bordering out into the wide plain of the oasis. Under the haze of the hot air, the oasis glimmers in the sunshine in smooth unbroken levels stretching away to lose itself in the clouds of the horizon. The only shading to the picture is in the melon-beds of Bami, the cultivated fields, the group of buildings at Bami itself, and *aoul* some versts distant, a strongly marked speck of darkness of the yellow surface of the waste.

Descending the pass, we continued our march through the valley, now widening, now contracted to a narrow road between heights on either side. A few versts farther, and we came upon a number of springs of clear, sparkling, good water, uniting in a single stream, along the banks of which and repeatedly crossing it, runs the footpath which is now the road of our march. Following the stream we reached the mouth of the valley and entered the oasis. Right and left from the valley extends the range of the Kopet Dagh, at the foot of which lies this country unvisited by Europeans, and so terrible in the eyes of the neighbouring populations, separated from it only by the mountain boundary. Up to the present time, not a European has set foot in this region. The map we have presents a clean blank from Beurma eastwards, save for the road marked out conjecturally from answers to questions; but the line of fortresses thus recorded, when one remembers that the people of these parts are unable to tell time by the hour, and usually indicate the distance between two places by pointing with their finger to the height of the sun at starting and at arrival—the line of fortresses, I say, must be considered as laid down merely by guess work. They are shown on the map in the following order:—Bami, Beurma, Arshman, Karagan, Yaraji, Kariz, Kipchak, Mirab, Askabad, and Gaurs. The last is the extreme Akhal Tekke fortress to the eastward. But these data, as before remarked, are probably untrustworthy.

Our entrance upon the plain was welcomed by an exhausting hot wind, blowing strongly, and covering us with clouds of dust. We passed a few half-ruined towers, evidently placed to watch the mouth of the valley, and situated on water courses, conducted along carefully and ingeniously built dykes, to serve as irrigation channels to the field and orchards surrounding Bami. This place, the first *aoul* of the Akhal Tekkes, is situated three verts from the mountains, and has a citadel rising from its midst. The *aoul* has been deserted by its inhabitants, who refusing to trust the offers of General Lazreff, have abandoned their fields and dwellings, and fled on our approach, as some say, to wells in the desert, but as other rumours allege, to Geuktepe, where all the inhabitants of the oasis have assembled, it is said, in the firm determination to repulse the Russians, or to perish in defence of their liberty. The fortress of Geuktepe is not marked on the map; Takmes Sardar, however, explains that it is about 150 verts further on in the line of fortresses. The fact is, the population of these parts can emigrate with ease, being half nomand already. Their *aouls* contain a very small proportion of regular houses, in comparison with the *kibitkas*, and these latter can easily be carried with all their furniture upon camels. It is quite an ordinary operation for the Tekke to take down his kibitka, pack it on his camel, drive on his flock, and depart, leaving his temporary haunts. The Tekkes make vast migrations annually in search of pasture, to meadowlands they have in their territory, where they encamp by *aouls* together.

The lands around Bami are plotted out into numerous fields, artificially irrigated. The water converts the barren, waste into a fruitful soil yielding maize, clover, melons and pumpkins. High above the ground tower the tall ears of the maize supplying flour and meal for the staff of life, while the stalk is excellent succulent food for cattle, horses, and camelee. In these Central Asian steppes, maize field cannot always be approached without danger. The Tekkes often use the thick crop as an ambush whence they can fire a volley and then make off with impunity, for the maize is frequently high enough to conceal both horse and rider. The clover is a kind of trefoil sown in the spring. The crop, which grows rapidly, affords excellent fresh fodder for horses, while a portion of it is cut and dried for winter use. Soon the field is covered with a second crop, and when this has been cut a third succeeds, and even a fourth in the course of a single year. The melon beds also give three crops of good juicy melons, squashes, and pumpkins of the strangest shapes. In the heat of the blazing sunshine these cool watery fruits are most refreshing. The heat now, however, is endurable enough, for the days are perceptibly shortening, and besides, we can drink as much cold spring water as we please. The soldiers insisted on clearing out the enemy's melon-beds. To forbid them would have been cruel, considering the hardships they had undergone, and the greatness of the the temptation; so the General did not interfere, merely ordering the soldiers to go in parties, and never alone or without arms. The soldiers were delighted. It was laughable to see the plans adopted by many of them for carrying back to the bivouac the greatest possible quantity of melons. The horses were supplied with the cut maize, but this was soon prohibited, for great stores of chopped straw were discovered in the fort, left unburnt by the Tekkes, which proved a most useful addition to our commissariat. This chopped straw was found in heaps in the *aoul*, and every corner of the fort was full of it. The most inexperienced eye could not fail to detect the newly-covered mouths of the excavations which, when opened, disclosed stores of excellent fodder. As we had to provide for our return by the same route, it was determined to use these stores, leaving the standing maize untouched; for the latter could not like the former be readily burnt by the Tekkes in our absence. In the citadel we also discovered whole heaps of capital white salt, stored away in passages and chambers.

The citadel is an irregular quadrangle, surrounded by a thick wall of clay blended with chopped straw, twelve feet high and three feet through in the thinnest part; it is pierced with embrasures. Outside it is surrounded by a ditch, which is filled up in places, and can be easily crossed everywhere: the whole citadel is evidently unimportant from a military point of view. Inside it contains a number of clay huts of various patterns, separate or attached to the walls. Some of them resemble kibitkas, others are square, others like a square-based truncated pyramid, while some are so irregular as to defy description. They all have very low and narrow doors, and windows more like loop-holes than anything else. Probably most of them were intended not as dwelling places, but as places for the custody of property. All the wood-work in these houses, whether doors, beams, or rafters, consists of some close-grained and very heavy wood, which I unfortunately, not being versed in these matters, cannot attempt to define; but the carpentering of it has evidently all been done with the axe alone. In the hut selected as my quarters small mice play about freely, regardless of my presence; lively grey lizards scamper across the floor, and disappear in the chinks of the walls; and lazy woodlice come out of holes, apparently made to suit them, in the ground, and run against great long-legged black beetles, which share with them this favoured spot. On the whole, however, the locality does not encourage extension on the part of the animal kingdom. I don't know how it may be further on, but so far we have not seen even the commonest animals such as hares, marmots, or the jerboa of the Steppes. Our only birds are great vultures, smoothly circling high in the blue heavens, on the lookout for their prey—a dead camel or a brokendown horse—and grey larks, which follow us from place to place, eternally hopping around the soldiers with a confidence inspired, probably by the scattered barley which they pick up on the road. In fact, our route could be tracked by a line of oats and barley dribbling out from the packs. It is not easy to prevent this waste; the sacks have seen service, the ropes that bind them on the camel gradually wear through them, helping the grain inside to cut a hole, which goes on widening, and soon emits a constant stream of oats, not always stopped by patching with a piece of felt. Thus our horses' fodder grows less and less, for the benefit of the fowls of the air.

Most of the huts have square or round clay structures near them, hollow at top, with deep sides, evidently used as mangers in feeding the horses with chopped straw. Around the citadel, and right on to the melon beds, are a number of other huts, the largest of which has served as a mosque. The spaces between these huts are filled with traces of numerous kibitkas, which formerly occupied all the ground. A number of old kibitkas, taken to pieces and tied up in bundles, were also found inside the huts. The grating which forms the foundation of these structures makes excellent fuel for cooking. It is not easy to form any idea of the domestic life of the people from the relics they have left behind them. Apparently they have carried off everything that possessed the smallest value. The remains are only old rags, heckle-combs for carding wool, distaffs for spinning, and fragments of large earthen vessels covered with a blue-green glaze, and used apparently for keeping flour. The absence of any distinction between the huts confirm our information that the Tekkes have no personal ruler, and that if any of them enjoys the title of Khan, it is only by virtue of superior bravery, qualifications as a partisan leader, or knowledge of locality. There are several such Khans in the tribe, whose names command universal respect, and are widely famed over the Steppe. Raids undertaken by such leaders are always numerously attended. The usual plan of operations is as follows:—The Khan who wishes to start an *alaman*, sticks his spear before his tent, with a branch of lighted tow at the end of it. This is a sign to riders to come and stick their spears around, and the Khan counts their number every day. News of the *alaman* quickly spreads over the oasis; heralds ride into the *aouls*, proclaim the name of the leader, and invite followers. When the number of spears is sufficient, the Khan assigns a certain period, usually a month, within which all are to prepare for the expedition, and the rendezvous takes place on the day appointed. But though leader of the raid, the Khan has no authority over the others. Every Tekke follower preserves his individual rights, can claim a full share of the booty, and is free to return home when he pleases. They choose their leader not as a commander, but as a man experienced in expeditions before now, acquainted with the character of the enemy, versed in the locality marked out for the raid, and able, in case of necessity, to point out suitable cover on the line of retreat. Such a reputation attaches at present to Khuda Vardi Khan, Nur Vardi Khan, and others. Whether or not they will lead their wild marauders against our advancing troops, time alone can show.

Of all the *aouls* on the route of our future movements, Arshman alone has sent a deputation to declare submission and solicit protection. Thus there are hopes that at least in one Tekke settlement we shall see the peaceful course of life of the inhabitants, and their domestic pursuits.

At present we are in a dead town, enlivened only by our own soldiers, our Cossacks and Daghestan Irregular Horse, and the Mounted Turkoman Militia. These latter have been ordered to wear a piece of red cloth on the irbacks, to distinguish them from the Tekke cavalry. The order has been obeyed in various ways, some men prefering a red tail, while others have covered the whole of their backs with red from the shoulders to the hips.

From Bami we advance in two columns. The first starts to-morrow, under Wing Adjutant Colonel Prince Dolgouroukoff, of the Kobardin Regiment of Foot; the other, which marches on the 5th September, consists of our main force, under Count Borch. General Lomakin, temporary Commander of the Expedition, with his staff and all its appurtenances, marches with the advance guard.

CYPRUS.

(*The Times.*)

PERHAPS it is too much to expect general agreement as to the exact value to England of Cyprus and its capabilities. The subject has become a party one. The very meteorology of our new possession is disputed. There are rival sets of statistics of health in the field. Some people will insist upon detecting a political innuendo lurking in the tables of rainfall at Limassol or Larnaca, and will scent the breath of dire partisanship in the reports as to the prevalent winds of the island. Its healthiness is still contested; and, in fact, it has become an important article in the political creed of many persons that fever is always abnormally rife there, and that deadly malaria constantly rises from the soil. Time alone will settle these controversies and satisfy people as to whether Cyprus can be converted into a sanatorium, or whether it must be a nest of disease. But it ought already to be possible to arrive at a safe and generally accepted opinion as to the capabilities of Cyprus as a naval station. That has been lately tested by actual experiment. The recent visit of the Mediterranean fleet to the chief of the ports of the island has done more to solve this question than a host of abstract disquisitions on the subject. Six large vessels, under the command of Admiral Hornby, visited Famagosta on the 13th of last month. They put its capabilities to the proof. They entered the harbour abreast. They lay safely off the fortifications of Famagosta in about six to eight fathoms of water, and there appears to have been ample room for the magnificent fleet. It is stated that when they raised anchor they were obliged to make a complete turn from port to starboard before they could steam out, and that this movement was executed with ease by vessels of the vast length of the Achilles. It is quite possible to make too much of this experiment. All that it proves is that in the harbour of Famagosta, as we find it after nature and man have done their utmost to spoil it, we have anchorage highly valuable to the largest vessels of our fleet. It ought to be manifest to every eye that in Famagosta England possesses an important harbour—a strong link in the chain of her naval stations—situated about three hundred miles from Port Said and only a few hours' steaming from the coast of Asia Minor.

But it is in the undeveloped capabilities of the harbour that its value lies. No other in the island can vie with it in regard to natural advantages. The bay of Larnaca is but a roadstead, a few wooden jetties serving as landing places, and it is much exposed to the south-east gales which are frequent in winter. Limasol, which has so much to recommend it as the commercial centre of the island, has only a roadstead, which, though protected from the west and south west winds, is, like Larnaca, exposed to the east and south. Earthquakes, the ravages of the sea, and centuries of neglect have converted the once excellent port of ancient Salamis into shallows or swamps. Baffa, Kyrenia, and Soli are useful, but small harbours, totally unfit for the accommodation of ironclads. The only possible harbour suited to the requirements of a large fleet in all weathers is Famagosta. The Genoese and the Venetians alike recognised the naval capabilities of this port. It was neglected so long as the island was in the hands of the Turks, who were not sailors. But now that possession has passed to another great maritime people, Famagosta cannot but become important. The task of rendering it a satisfactory station for vessels has been much facilitated by nature. A line of reefs running parallel with the shore serves already as a breakwater. A cluster of narrow, flat, rocky islets, to borrow the description of the Admiralty hydrographer, stretches from the south of the town towards the north-west. In early days a mole ran from this line of rocks in the direction of the town, forming an admirable landlocked harbour. Traces of the mole and of the causeways connecting the various islands which face the sea can be detected. But the ancient harbour is now available only for coasting craft. Sand and sewage have filled up most of it; the entrance is narrowed; and it would be necessary to remove many feet of mud before it could be made a good commercial port. But nothing, not even the sloth of man, could deprive Famagosta of its natural excellent qualities as a harbour. The line of reefs extends two or three thousand yards beyond the old mole which projected from the islet of Messanisi; and "assuming," to quote the words of the Hydrographer to the Admiralty, "a breakwater to be thrown out as far as the 13-feet rock (1,850 feet from the dry land of Messanisi), security for six first class ships of war to swing at permanent moorings would be obtained; and so on in addition proportionately if such breakwater be extended." To form such a breakwater appears to be no remarkable engineering task. According to the view of competent persons who have surveyed the water way, it would be only necessary to convert the reef into a wall by filling up the gaps with blocks of concrete, and a perfect harbour would be virtually formed. Within would be a channel five hundred yards wide and with a depth of water ranging from seven fathoms to twelve feet. Only let the string of islets be joined and careful dredging would do the rest. Of course, Famagosta, like most other harbours, would not continue to be satisfactory unless it were attended to—unless the silt brought in by the sea or washed down by the river Pedias were regularly removed. But in the old quarries which lie half a mile from the town and in the neighbouring island of Santorin, with its *pozzolano* useful for cement, engineers would find all the materials requisite for converting Famagosta into a harbour fit to receive the most powerful vessels of our navy. It would not be easy to point to any other spot in the neighbourhood of the Levant which possesses a tithe of the natural advantages of this town.

Its present state is very mean and miserable. There are fever-haunted lagoons near the town; the old drains are chocked; the water which the people drink passes through several graveyards; and wells and cesspools are found close together. It is no wonder that the inhabitants of a town where filth is supreme suffer from fever and ophthalmia. The town is in ruins; the population, which is said to have been once 30,000, has dwindled to 500. It lies much as it did when the Turks took it from the Venetians just three hundred years ago. The famous churches built by the piety of the latter are for the most part levelled to the ground. The Turks have aided the operation of time, and what it has not destroyed they have defaced or soiled. But Famagosta had a great past and it may have a great future. If owned or occupied by a maritime Power, it must be highly prized. Thither came in storm or in danger the galleys of the two great naval States of the Middle Ages. There the Venetian and Genoese fleets refitted, and thence they sailed forth to attack their traditionary enemies, the Turks. The name recurs often with honourable mention in the literature of the Middle Ages. Wealth and prosperity reigned there for centuries. The splendour which hung about all that concerned or belonged to the mediæval Republics was not wanting there. When Famagosta fell after a heroic resistance into the hands of the Turks, its history was suspended for the space of three hundred years. But why should it not recover some gleams of its old importance, now that it is in the hands of the English? There is a vast difference between the galleys in which the Dandoli went to sea and the gigantic structures, defying wind and tide, which were lately moored in the waters of Famagosta. But the power of the latter has many restrictions. They require to be coaled at short intervals. They are liable to be injured, and it is not in every port that they can be repaired. In actual warfare it is not always possible to have a fleet of colliers in attendance upon each vessel, or to proceed slowly to a distant port to repair engines or boilers. The necessity of having naval stations at short intervals has become more urgent as our ships have been enlarged and improved. Nelson could repair his frigates, if damaged by storm or in action, at any harbour. He found the spars or tackle he required in the first prize which he captured. The docks in which merchantmen refitted served his purpose perfectly well. But an ironclad squadron is not at all so independent; it is always, even in time of peace in some danger if it be remote from ports in which vessels of the size of the Alexandra can be overhauled and refitted. It is perfectly possible to make Famagosta such a station. The reports of Staff-Commander Millard and Captain Rawson leave no room for doubt as to this; and it will be well to consider whether the great natural advantages which strike the eye of every visitor to Famagosta shall be utilised.

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Poona.......Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.......Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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ANNUAL INCOME £1,566,070
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LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....£3,013,711
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,126,442

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangements some very great advantages are offered to insurers.

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The Profits are allotted on Participating Policies, where five entire Annual Premiums have been paid, at the expiration of the year for which the last of such payments shall have been made, and at intervals of five years thereafter, during the continuance of the Policies. The following are specimens of the Bonus Additions allotted to Policies of five years' standing resulting from the distribution of the Profits ascertained at the close of 1878:—

Policy effected at Age.	Annual Premium for £1,000.	Total Premiums Paid for the 5 years.	Bonus Additions to the Sum Assured, vesting at the end of the first 5 years.
	£	£	£
20	18 9 2	91 5 10	62 8 7
25	21 5 6	106 5 0	66 7 11
30	24 11 8	122 18 4	71 7 1
35	28 6 8	141 13 4	75 18 7
40	33 5 0	166 5 0	83 6 4
45	38 16 8	194 3 4	89 7 6
50	47 1 8	235 8 4	99 0 11
55	59 19 2	299 15 10	118 9 10
60	77 9 2	387 5 10	149 18 0

The financial condition of the Company is such as to warrant the expectation of at least equally favorable results from future distributions of profits.

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WHIPS, SPURS,
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THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realised for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

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